

**Five Hundred Points
OF
Good Husbandry.**

**As well for the Champion or open
Countrey, as also for the Woodland or
Several, mixed, in every Moneth, with Hus-
wifery, over and besides the Book
of Huswifery.**

**Corrected, better ordered, and newly augmented
to a fourth part more, with divers other lessons, as a Diet
for the Farmer, of the properties of Winds, Plants,
Hops, Hearbs, Beer, and approved Remedies
for Sheep and Cattel, with many other
matters both profitable, and not
unpleasant to the Reader.**

**Also two Tables, one of Husbandry, and the other of
Huswifery, at the end of the Book, for the better
and easier finding out of any matter
contained in the same.**

Newly set forth by THOMAS TUSSEK, Gent.

L O N D O N,

Printed by J. M. for the Company of Stationers. 1663.

**A Lesson how to confer every Abstract
with his Moneth, and how to finde out
huswifery Verses by the *Pilcrow*, and
Champion from Wood-land.**

In every Moneth, yet in aught begun,
Read o'er that moneth, what abais to be done:
So neither this trabel shall seem to be lost,
Nor thou to repent of this trilling cost.

The figure of Abstract, and moneth do agree,
Which one to another relations be:
These verses so short, without figure that stand,
We points of themselves to be taken in hand.

In husbandry matters, where *Pilcrow* ye find,
That verse appertaineth to huswifery kind:
So have you nine Lessons, (if there you look well)
When huswifery book doth order or tell.

Of Champion husbandry now do I write,
Which heretofore never this Book did recite,
With lessons approved by practitioners shew,
To profit the ignorant, but if that will.

The Champion differs from several much,
For want of partition, closure, and such:
For name to them both do I give now and then,
For Champion Countrey, and Champion man.

The Authors Epistle to the late Lord,

William Pager, wherein he doth discourse of his
own bringing up, and of the goodness of the said Lord

his Master wrote him, and the occasion of this his Book,

thus set forth by his own long practice.

C H A P. I.

Time tries the truth in every thing,

Herewith let men content their mind,

Of works which best may profit bring,

Most rash to judge, most often blind,

As therefore troth in time shall crave,

So let this Book just favour have.

Take you my Lord and Master than,

Unless mischance mischanceth me,

Such homely gift of me your man,

Since more in Court I may not be,

And let your praise won heretofore,

Remain abroad for evermore.

My serving you (this understand)

And God his help; and yours withal,

Did cause good luck to take mine hand,

Erecting one most like to fall.

My serving you I know it was,

Enforced this to come to pass.

The Epistle

Since being once at Cambridge taught,
Of Court ten years I made assay,
No Musick then was left unsought,
Suchc are I had to serve that way,
When joy 'gan flake, then made I change,
Expelled mirth for musick strange.
My musick since hath been the plough,
Intangled with some care among,
The gain not great, the pain enough,
Hath made me sing another song,
Which song if well I may avow,
I crave it judged be by you.

Your servant,

Thomas Tusser.

To the Right Honourable, and my spe-
cial good Lord and Master, the Lord Thomas
Page of Beandefert, Son and Heir to his
late Father deceased.

C H A P.

MY Lord, your Father loved me,
 And you, my Lord, have proved me,
 And both your loves have moved me,
 To write as I have done:
 Since God hath hence your Father,
 Such flowers as I gather,
 I dedicate now rather,

To you my Lord his son,
 Your Father was my founder,
 Till death became his wounder,
 No subject ever sounder,
 Whom Prince advancement gave,
 As God did here defend him,
 And honour here did send him,
 So now I will commend him,

As long as life I have,
 His neighbours then did bless him,
 His servants now do miss him,
 The poor would gladly kiss him,
 Alive again to be.

But God hath wrought his pleasure,
 And blest him out of measure,
 With heaven and earthly treasure,
 So good a God is he.

His counsel had I used,
And *Ceres* art refused,
I need not thus have mused.

Not droop as now I do:

But I must play the Farmer,
And yet no whit the warmer,
Although I had his armour,
And other comfort too.

Esops fables.

The Fox doth make me mind him,
Whose glory so did blind him,
Till tail cut off behind him,

No fear could him content:

Even so must I be proving,
Such glory I had in loving
Of things to plough behoving.

That makes me now repent.

Loiterers I kept so many,
Both Philip, Hob, and Cheany,
That, that way nothing geany.

Was thought to make me thrive,

Solusi.

Like *Fugurth* Prince of *Namid*,
My gold away consumed,
With losses so pertumed,

Was never none alive.

Great fines so near did pare me,
Great rent so near did skare me,
Great charge so long did dare me,

That make me at length cry creak.

Much mort of all such fleeces,
As oft I lost by pieces,
Among such wily geeses,

I list no longer speak.

Though Country health long said me,
Yet lease expiring fraid me,

And

And (*Ætus* *sapient*) praid me,
 To seek more steady stay:
 New lessons then I noted,
 And some of them I quoted,
 Lest some should think I doted,
 By bringing nought away.
 Though *Pallas* hath denied me
 Her learned pen to guide me,
 For that she daily spide me,
 With countrey how I stood:
 Yet *Ceres* so did bold me
 With her good lessons told me,
 That rudeness cannot hold me,
 From doing Countrey good.
 By practice and ill speeding
 These lessons had their breeding,
 And not by hear-say or reading,
 As some abroad have blown:
 Who will not thus believe me,
 So much the more they grieve me,
 Because they grudge to give me
 That is of right mine own.
 At first for want of teaching,
 At first for trifles breaching,
 At first for over-reaching,
 And lack of taking hid:
 Was cause that tofs so toft me,
 That practice so much coft me,
 That rashness so much lost me,
 Or hindred as it did:
 Yet will I not despair,
 Through Gods good gift so fair,
 Through friendship, gold, and prayer,
 In countrey again to dwell:

Pallas, Goddess
 of wisdom and
 learning.

Where rent so shall not pain me,

But pains shall help to gain me,

And gains shall help maintain me,

New lessons moe to tell,

For City seems a wringer,

The peny for to finger,

From such as there do linger,

Or for their pleasure lie:

Though Counrey be more painful,

And not so greedy gainful,

Yet it is not so vainful,

In following fancies eye:

I have no labour wanted,

To prune this Tree thus planted,

Whose fruit to none is scantied,

In house nor yet in field:

Which fruit the more ye taste of,

The more to eat ye haste of,

The less this fruit ye waste of,

Such fruit this tree doth yield:

My Tree or Book thus framed,

With Title already named,

I trust goes forth unblamed,

In your good Lordships name:

As my good Lord I take you,

And never will forsake you:

So now I crave to make you,

Defender of the same.

Your servant *The. Tesser.*

TO THE READER.

CHAP. 3.

I Have been prude,
To shew mine aid
In taking pain,
Not for gain,
But for good will,
To shew such skill,
As shew I could:
That husbandry,
With huswifery,
As Cock and Hen,
To Countrey men,
As strangers gone,
Might joyn in one,
As Lovers should.

I trust both this
Performed is,
And how that here
It shall appear.
With judgement right,
To thy delight,
Is brought to pass:
That such as wive,
And fain would thrive,
Be plainly taught,
How good from naught,
May trim be tride,
And lively spide,
As in a glass.

What should I win,

By writing in,
My losses past,
That ran as fast,
As running stream,
From Ream to Ream,
That flows so swift?
For that I cold,
Nor yet for gold,
To teach me how,
As this doth you,
Through dai'y gain,
The way so plain,
To come by thrift.

What is a groate,
Or twain to note,
Once in the life,
For man and wife,
To save a pound,
In house or ground,
Each other week?
What more for health,
What more for wealth,
What needeth less,
Run Jack, help Bess,
To stay amis,
Not having this,
Far off to seek?

I do not crave,
More thanks to have,

Than

Than given to me,
 Already be,
 But this is all,
 To such as shall
 Peruse this book :
 That for my sake,
 They gently take,
 Where ere they find,
 Against their minde,
 When he or she,
 Shall minded be,
 Therein to looke:

And grant me now,
 Good reader thou,
 Such tearmes to use,
 Such choice to chuse,
 As may delight
 The countrey wight,
 and knowledge bring :
 For such do praise,
 The country phraisc.
 The countrey acts,
 The countrey facts,
 The countrey toyes,
 Before the joyes,
 Of any thing.

Nor look thou heer,

That every sheer,
 Of every verse,
 I thus rehearse,
 My profit take,
 Or vantage make,
 By lessons such :
 For here we see,
 Things several be,
 And there no dike,
 But champion like,
 And sandy soil,
 And clayey toil,
 Do suffer much.

This being waid,
 Be not afraid,
 To buy, to prove,
 To read with love,
 To follow some,
 And so to come,
 By practice true :
 My pain is past,
 Thou warning hast,
 Th' experience mine,
 The vantage thine,
 May give thee choice,
 To cry, to rejoyce,
 And thus adue,

E I N I S.

The Tuffer.

An Introduction to the book of husbandry.

C H A P. 4.

God Husbandmen must moile and toil,
to lay to liberty laboured field:
Their wives at home must keepe such coile,
As their like acts may profit yeld.

For well they know,
as shaft from bow,
oz chalk from stone,

A good round rent their Lords they give,
and must keep touch in all their pay,
with credit crackt else for to live,
oz trust to legs and run away.
Though fence well kept is one good point,
and tilth well done in season due:
Yet needful false in time t'anoint,
is all in all, and needful true:

As for the rest,
thus think I best,
as friend doth guest,

With hand in hand to lead thee forth
to Ceres camp, there to behold
A thousand things, as richly worth
as any Pearl is worthy gold.

Ceres Goddess
of husbandry

A



A Preface to the buyer of this Book.

C H A P. 5.

WHat lookest thou herein to have ?
Fine Verses thy fancy to please
Of many my betters that crave,
Look nothing but rudeness in these.

What other things lookest thou then ?
Grave sentences many to find
Such Poets have twenty and ten,
Yea thousands contenting thy mind.

What look ye, I pray ye shew what :
Terms painted with Rhetorick fine :
Good husbandry seeketh not that,
Nor is't any meaning of mine.

What lookest thou, speak at the last :
Good lessons for thee and thy wife ?
Then keep them in memory fast,
To help as a comfort to life.

What look ye for more in my book ?
Points needful and meet to be known :
Then dayly be sure to look,
To save to be sure thy own.

The

Chap. 6.

Let house have to fill her,

Let land have to till her.

N^O dwellers, what profiteth house for to stand?
What goodness, unoccupied bringeth the land?

No labour, no bread,

No host, we be dead.

So husbandry used, how soon shall we sterbe?

House-keeping neglected, what comfort to sterbe?

Ill Father no gift,

No knowledge no thrift.

The Father an unthrift, what hope to the son?

The Ruler unskilful, how quickly undone?

Chap. 7.

**As true as thy faith,
This riddle thus saith,**

I seem but a dudge, yet I pass any King,
To such as can use me, great wealth do I bring.

Since Adam first lived I never did die,

When Noe was a shipman, there also was I.

The earth to sustain me, the sea for my fish,

Be ready to pleasure me, as I would wish.

What hath any life, but I help to preserve,

What might without me, but is ready to sterbe?

In woodland, in champion, in City or Town,

As long I be absent, what falleth not down?

As long I be present, what goodness can want?

Though things at my coming were never so scant,

So many as I love me, and use me aright,

With treasure and pleasure I richly acquight.

Great Kings I do succour, else tolong it would go,

The King of all Kings hath appointed it so.

The

Chap. 80

Of Husband, doth husbandry challenge that name,
of husbandry, husband doth likewise the same:
where husband and husbandry joineth with thee,
there wealth in abundance is gotten with ease.

The name of a husband, what is it to say:

of wife and the household the band and the stay?

Some husbandry thirbth that never had wife,
yet scarce a good husband in goodness of life.

The husband is he that to labour doth fall,

the labour of him I do husbandry call.

If thirft by that labour be any way caught,

then is it good husbandry, else is it nought.

So household and householdry I do define,

for folk and the goods, that in house be of thine.

House keeping to thee, as a refuge is set,

which like as it is report it doth get.

Be house of the furniture never so rude,

of husband and husbandry (thus I conclude)

That husband and husbandry, if it be good,

must pleasure together, as cousins in blood.

The Ladder to thrift.

Chap. 91

Take the calling thankfully: To get by honest means,
and shun the path to beggary and heape the gettings coverts.

2 To grudge in youth no beggary: 6 To say that one too lazily,
to come by knowledge perfectly: for fear of missing penury.

3 To count no trabel flattery, 7 To get good plot to occupy,
that brings in penny safely: and keep and use it husbandly.

4 To follow profit earnestly, 8 To shew to landlozd courtesy,
but meddle not with pilfery: 9 keep the covenant orderly.

9 The

- 9 To hold that thine lawfully, 24 to make thy bonds advisedly
for stoutness or for flattery. & come not bound thorough carety
- 10 To wed good wife for company 25 To meddle not with usury,
and live in wedlock honestly. nor lend thy money foolishly.
- 11 to furnish house to householders 26 To hate to live in infancy,
and make provision skilfully. though craft & lying twistingly.
- 12 to joyne to wife good family, 27 to shun all kind of treachery
and none to keep for knavery. for treason endeth horribly.
- 13 To suffer none live idly, 28 to learn to shun ill company
for fear of idle knavery. and such as live dishonestly.
- 14 to courage wife in huswifery 29 to banish house of blasphemy
and use well-doers gently. (12) lest crosses cross unluckily.
- 15 to keep no more but needful. 30 to stop mischance by policy,
and count excess unlabory. for chancing too unhappily.
- 16 to raise betimes the livery 31 to bear thy crosses patiently
both smothering Dog & Spangary. for woollie things are slippery.
- 17 to walk thy pastures usually 32 too late to keep from misery,
to spy ill neighbors subtilly. age coming on so creepingly.
- 18 to hate schewment basely, 33 to pray to God continually,
for losing love and amity. (12) for aid against thine enemy.
- 19 to love thy neighbor neighbor 34 to spend the Sabbath holily,
and shew him not discourtey. and help the needy poverty.
- 20 To answer strangers civilly, 35 to live in conscience quietly
but shew him not thy secret. & keep thy self from malady.
- 21 To use no friend deceitfully, 36 to ease thy sickness speedily,
to offer no man billany. per help be past recovery.
- 22 To learn how to pacifie, 37 to seek to God for remedy,
but trust him not too trustily. for witches prove unluckily.
- 23 to keep thy touch substantiall 38 These be the steps unfeinedly,
and in the word use constancy. to climb to thrifty husbandry.

**These steps both reach, and teach thee shall,
To come by thrift, to shift withal.**

Good

16 Good husbandly lessons worthy to be
followed of such as will thrive.

CHAP. 10.

- G**od sendeth and giveth both mouth and the meat,
and blesteth us all with his benefits great :
Then let us be to the God that so richly doth give,
few love to our neighbours, and lay for to live.
- 2 As bud by appearing, betokeneth the spring,
and lease by her falling, the contrary thing :
So youth bids us labour to get what we can,
for age is a burthen to labouring man.
- 3 A competent living, and honestly had,
makes such as are godly both thankful and glad :
Life never contented with honest estate,
lamented is oft, and repented too late.
- 4 Count never well gotten that naught is got,
nor well to account of, which honest is not :
Look long not to prosper, that weighed not this,
least prospering fail, and all go amiss.
- 5 True wedlock is best, for avoiding of sin,
the best undressed much honour doth win :
Though love be, in chusing, far better than gold,
let love come with somewhat, the better to hold.
- 6 Where couple agree not, is tantrous and strife,
where such be together, is seldom good life :
Where couples in wedlock do lovingly agree,
there forson remaineth, if wisdom there be.
- 7 Who looketh to marry, must lay to keep house;
for love cannot alway be playing with douse :
If children encrease, and no stay of thine own,
what afterward follows, is soon to be known.
- 8 Once charged with children, or likely to be,
give ower to sojourn, that thinkest to thee :
Let grudging of hostels, and craving of nurse,
be costly and noysome to thee and thy purse.

- 9 Good husbands that lobeth good houses to keep,
are oftentimes careful when others do sleep:
To spend as they may, or to stop at the furth,
for running in danger, for fear of the worst.
- 10 So count with thy colles when harvest is in,
which way for thy profit to take or to win:
Of tone of them both if a fault we smell;
house-keeping is goodly, where ever we dwell.
- 11 Son, think not thy money will bottom to burn,
but keep it for profit to lette thine down turn;
A fool and his money be soon at debate;
which after with sorrow repents him too late.
- 12 Good bargain a doing, make thy but sell,
in selling refrain nor abroad it to sell;
In making make haste, and a way to thy pouch,
in selling no haste, if you have it about.
- 13 Good Landlord who loveth, is blessed of God,
a cumbersome Landlord is husbandmans rod:
He noyeth, destroyeth, and all to this wile,
to stirp his good Tenant of Farm and of thirle.
- 14 Rent corn who to payeth, as dooing would have
so much for an acre, must like be like a slave:
Rent corn to be paid for reasonable rent,
at reasonable prices is not to lament.
- 15 Once placed for profit, look never for sale,
except you be ware of both milers and whele:
Unchastitels, dishonestels, chereles and rash,
that thowest the heablong to run with the lash.
- 16 Make money thy buldge for to follow thy wark,
make wisdom controller, good sense thy Clark.
Prouision thy carer, and skill to thy Cook,
make steward of all, pen, inke, and thy book.
- 17 Make hunger thy lawce, as a medicine for health,
make thirst to be better, as physick for wealth.

By harvest is
meant all dry
stock.

Evil Land-
lords.

4. Beggar.

Thrifts officers.

Thrifts physick.

Make

Thrifts Bailly.

Take eye to be usher, good usuaige to haue,
make bolt to be porter to keep out a knabe.
18 Take husbandry Bailly abroad to provide :
make huswifery daily at home for to guide :

Husbandly
armour.

Take closer fast locked thy treasure to keep,
make house to be sure the safer to sleep.

19 Take bandog thy scout-watch to bark at a thief,
make courage for life, to be captain chief :

Take trap-door the bulwark, make bell to begin,
make gun-stone and arrow, shew who is within.

Thieves to
thrift.

20 The credit of Wader to brother his man,
and also of Districks and minikin Nan :

Be causers of opening a number of gaps,
that lettereth in mischief, and many mishaps.

Friends to
thrift.

21 Good husband be thrudger to bring in the gains,
good huswife be thrudger refusing no pains :

Though husband at home, be (to count) ye wot what,
yet huswife within, is needful as that.

Enemy to
thrift.

22 What helpeth, in store to have neber so much,
half lost by ill usage, ill huswives and such ?

So twenty lode bushes, cut down at a clap,
such heed may be taken, shall stop up a gap.

6. Noyances
to thrift.

23 A recheles servant, a mistress that scowles,
a rabening maist, and hogs that eat sowles :

A giddy-brain master, and strop-all his knabe,
brings ruling to ruine, and thrust to her grave.

Enough is a
praise.

24 With some upon Sun-days their table do reek,
and half the week after their dinners do seek :

Not often exceeding, but alwayes enough,
is husbandly fare, and the guise of the plough.

25 Each day to be feasting, what husbandry worse,
each day for to feast is as ill for the purse :

Yet measurely feasting with neighbours among,
shall make thee beloved, and live the more long.

- 26 Things husbandly handsom, let workman contrib; Thrifts advices.
but build not for glory that thinkest to thrive :
Who fondly in doing, consumeth his stock,
in the end for his folly shall get but a mock.
- 27 Spend none but your own, howsoever you spend, Spoyle to
for bribing and giftiing have seldom good end : thrift.
In substance although you have never so much,
delight not in parasites, barlors and such.
- 28 Be surety seldom (but never for much)
for fear of purse penniless hanging by such :
O! Sharrow warning, as ill I believe,
when Sir (I arrest ye) gets hold of your sleeve.
- 29 Use (Legem pone) to pay at thy day.
but use not (Oremus) for often delay :
Yet (Presta quesumus) out of a grate,
of all other Collets, the lender doth hate.
- 30 Be pinched for lending, for kist not for kin,
nor also by spending, by such as come in :
Nor put to thy hand betwixt bark and the Tree,
lest through thine own folly, so pinchless thou be.
- 31 As lending to neighbour in time of his need,
wins love of thy neighbour, and credit doth breed :
So never to trade, but to live of thine own,
brings comforts a thousand to many unknown.
- 32 Who living but lends? and be lent to they must,
else buying and selling might lie in the dust :
But shameless and crafty that desperate are,
make many full honest the woler to fare.
- 33 At sometimes to borrow account it no shame,
if justly thou keepst thy touch for the same :
Who quick be to borrow, and slow be to pay,
their credit is naught, go they never so gay.
- 34 By giftiing and borrowing, who so as lives,
not well to be thought on occasion gives :

Good Husbandly Lessons.

20

Then lay to liue warily, and wisely to spend,
for prodigal liuers haue seldom good end.

35 Some spareth too late, and a number with him,
the fool at the bottom, the wise at the brim.

Who careth not spareth till spent he haue all,
of bobbing not robbing he fearful he shall.

36 Where wealthiness cometh, no friendship can lack,
whom poverty pincheth hard friendship as lack.

Then happy is he by example that can,
take heed by the fall of a muldiebed man.

37 Who breaketh his credit, or cracketh it twice,
trust such with a surety if ye be wise.

Or if he be angry for asking thy due,
once euen, to him afterwards lend not a new.

38 Account it well sold, that is iustly well paid,
and count it well bought, that is neuer denied:

But here is tone, here is tober doth best,
for buyer and seller, for quiet and rest.

39 Leau Princes affairs undelcanted on,
and tend to such doings as stande thee upon:

Fear God, and offend not the Prince and his laws,
and keepe thy self out of the Magistrates claws.

40 As interest or usury playeth the devil,
so bill back and bill belly buyeth as evil:

Put dining among them, and docting the best,
and by and by after of beggary smell.

Thrifts auditors. 41 Once weekly remember thy charges to ca,
once monthly see how thy expences may last:

If quarter declareth too much to be spent,
for fear of ill year take aduice of thy rent.

42 Who orderly renteth his payment to book,
shall orderly find them again: (if he look)

And he that intendeth but once for to pay,
shall find this in doing the quietest way.

- 43 In dealing uprightly this counsel I teach,
first reckon them write, yet to purse ye do reach:
Then pay, and dispatch him, as soon as you can,
for lingering is hinderance to many a man.
- 44 Have weights I advise thee, for silver and gold,
for some be in knavery now adays bold:
And for to be sure good money to pay,
receiue that is currant as neer as ye may.
- 45 Delight not for pleasure, two houses to keep,
lest charge without measure upon thee do creep:
And Iankin and Jenikin coozen thee so,
to make thee repent it per the year about go.
- 46 The stone that is rolling can gather no mols,
who often remobeth, is sure of a loss:
The rich it compelleth to pay for his pride,
the pooe it undoeth on ebery side.
- 47 The eye of the master enricheth the butch,
the eye of the mistresse abailleth as much:
Which eye if it govern with reason and skill,
hath servant, and service, at pleasure and will.
- 48 Who seeketh rebengement of ebery wrong,
in quiet and safety continueth not long:
So he that of wilfulness tryeth the law,
shall thrive for a corcomb, and thrive as a daw.
- 49 To hunters and hawkers take heed what ye say,
milde answer with courtesie drives them away:
So where a mans better will open a gap,
resist not with rudeness for fear of mishap.
- 50 A man in this world, for a churl that is known,
shall hardly in quiet keep that is his own:
Where towlp, and such as of courtesie smells,
finds labour and friendship where ever he dwells.
- 51 Keep truly thy Sabbath the better to speed,
keep servant from gadding, but when it is need:

- Keep fish-day, and fasting-day, as they do fall,
what custom thou keepest, let others keep all.
- 52 Though some in their tithing be slack or too bold,
be thou unto God-ward, not that way too cold.
Etil conscience grudgeth, and yet we do see,
ill tithers ill tithers most commonly be.
- 53 Pay weekly thy workmen his household to feed,
pay quarterly servants to buy as they need:
Gibe garment to such as deserue, and no more,
lest thou and thy wife without garment doe goe.
- 54 Beware rascallia dothfull to work,
purloyners and filchers, that lobeth to lurke:
Away with such lubbers so loath to take paine,
that rowles in expences, but neuer no gain.
- 55 Good wife and good children are worthy to eate,
good servant, good labourer earneth their meate:
Good friend and good neighbour, that fellowly guest,
with heartily welcome, should haue of the best.
- 56 Depart not with all that thou hast to thy child,
much lesse unto others, for being beguild:
Lest if thou wouldest gladly possess it agen,
look for to come by it thou wottest not when.
- 57 The greatest preferment that child we can giue,
is learning and nurture, to teach him to liue:
Which whoso it wanteth, though lest as a Squire,
consumeth to nothing, as block in the fire.
- 58 When God hath so bless'd thee, as able to liue,
and thou hast to rest thee, and able to giue:
Lament thy offences, serue God for amends,
make soul to be ready when God for it sends.
- 59 Send fruits of thy faith to heauen afozeband,
for mercy here doing, God blesseth thy land:
He maketh thy stoe with his blessing to swim,
and after thy soul to be blessed with him.

- 60 Some lay to get riches by Sea and by Land,
and ventreth his life in his enemies hand:
And setteth his soul upon sicke, or on lecher,
not fearing or caring for hell nor for heaven.
- 61 Some pincheth and spareth, and pineth his life,
to coffer up bags for to leave to his wife:
And when he dieth, sets open the chest,
for such as can looth her, and all away wrest.
- 62 Good husband preventing the frailties of come,
takes part of Gods benefits as they do come:
And leaveth to wife and his children the rest,
each one his own part, as he thinketh it best.
- 63 These lessons approved if wisely ye note,
may save and advantage you many a groat:
Which if you can follow, occasion found,
then every lesson may save you a pound.

*An habitation enforced better late than never, upon these words,
Sit down Robin, and rest thee. Chap. XI.*

MY friend, if cause doth wrest thee,
Yet folly hath much oppressed thee;
Far from acquaintance kest thee,
Where countrey may digest thee,
Let Wood and Water request thee,
In good corn soil to nest thee,
Where pasture and mead may brest thee,
And healthsome air invest thee,
Though envy shall detest thee,
Let that no whit molest thee,
Thank God that so hath blest thee,
And sit thee down Robin, and rest thee.

The Farmers daily Diet. Chap. XII.

APlot set down for Farmers quiet,
as time requires to frame his diet:

With sometime fish, and sometime last,
thit houhold hoze may longer last.

Lent.

Let Lent well kept offend not thee,
For March and April breeders be :

Spend herring first, save salt-fish last,
for salt-fish is good when Lent is past.

Easter.

When Easter comes, who knows not than,
that Deal and Bacon is the man :

And Bartemas beef doth bear good tack,
when country folk do dainties lack.

Midsummer.

When Backetel ceaseth from the Seas,

Michaelmas.

John Baptiste brings grasse, beef, and pease :

Fresh herring plenty Michael brings,
with fattened Crones, and surb old things.

Hallowmas.

All Saints do lay for pork and soule,
for sprats and spurlings for their houle.

Christmas.

At Christmas play, and make good chear,
for Christmas comes but once a year.

Though some then do, as do they would,
let thursty do as do they should.

A Caveat.

For causes good so many ways,
keep Embers well, and fasting days :

Fasting.

What Law commands, we ought to obey,

Fish-days.

for Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday.

A thing need-
full.

The Land doth will, the Sea doth wish,
spare sometime flesh, and feed of fish.

where fish is scant, and fruit of trees,
Supply that want with butter and cheese.

North Tuffer.

A description of the property of Winds, in all the
times of the year. Chap. 13.

North winds send hail, South winds bring rain,
East winds we bewail, west winds blow amain.
North.

North-east is too cold, South-east not too warm,

North-west is too bold, South-west doth no harm.

In winter.

The North is a noyer to grasse of all suites,

At the Spring.

The East a Destroyer, to hearbs and all fruits :

The South with his Showers refresheth Corn,

Summer.

The West to all flowers may not be forborn.

The West as a father all goodnes doth bring,

The East a forbearer no manner of thing :

The South is unkind, draweth sickness too neer,

Autumn.

The North is a friend, maketh all again cleer.

With temperate wind, we be blessed of God,

With tempest we find, we are beat with his rod :

All power we know to remain in his hand,

How eber wind blow by sea or by land.

Though winds do rage, as winds were wood,

And cause spring-tides to raise great flood,

And losy ships leabe anchor in mud,

Bereaving many of life and of blood :

Yet true it is, as Cow chews cud,

And trees at spring do yield forth bud,

Except wind stande, as neber it stood :

It is an ill wind turns none to good.

Of the planets. Chap. 14.

AS huswives are taught in stead of a clock,
how winter night passeth by crowing of cock :

So here by the planets, as far as I dare,
some lessons I leave for husbandmens share.

If day star appear, day comfort is nye,

if Sun be at South, it is noon by and by :

If Sun be at west-ward, it setteth anon,

if Sun be at setting, the day is soon gon.

Moone changed keeps closet three days like a Queen,

Of the Moon
changing.

yet she in her prime will of any be seen :

If great she appeareth, it sheweth out,
 if small she appeareth, it signifieth drought.
 At change or at full, come it late as elle soon,
 main Sea is at highest at midnight and noon :
 But yet in the creeks it is latter high flood,
 though farnels of running by reason as good.
 Tide flowing is feared for many a thing,
 great danger to such as be sick it doth bring :
 Sea ebbe, by long ebbing, some respite doth gibe,
 and sendeth good comfort to such as shall live.

Septembers Abstract. Chap. XIV.

- N**ow enter John,
 old Farmer is gone.
 2 What Champian useth,
 that woodland refuseth.
 3 Good Farmer now take,
 keep still, or forsake.
 4 What helpes rebibe,
 the thyring to thyrbe.
 5 Plough, fence, and fozz,
 ought else before.
 6 By tits and such,
 some getteth much.
 7 Horse strong and light,
 soon chargen quite.
 Light head and purse,
 what lightness worke.
 8 Who goeth a borrowiing,
 goeth a sorrowiing,
 Few lends but sooks,
 their toothing tools,
 9 Green Kye have some,
 per Michaelmas come.
 10 Grant soil her lust,
 sow Kye in the dust.

- 11 Clean Kye that sokes,
 the better crop mooves.
 12 Sow Kye aright,
 with wheat that is white.
 13 See corn sown in,
 too thick nor too thin.
 For want of seed,
 land yieldeth weed.
 14 With sling or bow,
 keep corn from Crow.
 15 Trench, hedge, and furrow,
 that water may thozow.
 Deep dike saves much,
 for drowers, and such.
 16 Amend marsh wall,
 crap holes and all.
 17 Weld Bulls and Kams,
 set ponds, amend dams.
 Sell webster thy wool,
 fruit gather, grapes pull.
 For fear of dzabs,
 go gather thy crabs.
 18 Pluck fruit to last,
 when Michael is past.

Forget

- 19 Forget it not,
fruit bzuisid will rot.
Light ladder and long,
doth tree least wrongs,
go gather with skill,
and gather that will.
- 20 Dribe hibe good cony,
for way and for honey.
No dribing of hibe,
till years past sibz.
- 21 Good dwelling gibe Bee,
or hence goes she.
- 22 Put Boze in stie :
for Wallontide's nle :
- 23 With Boze (good Cis)
let nothing be amiss.
- 24 Barle hemp let green,
now pluckt up clean.
Dzoton hemp as you need,
once had out his seed,
I pray the good hit,
dzoton hemp in a pit.
- 25 Of all the rest,
wbire hempe is best.
Let skillful be gotten,
lest hempe prove rotten.
- 26 Set strawberries wise,
I love them for life.
- 27 Plant Kelp and Mole,
and such as those.
- 28 Go gather up Mast,
per time be past.
Mast sats up swine,
Mast kills up hine.
- 29 Let hog be rung,
both old and young.
- 30 Mast upon oke,
no longer unpoke.
- If Dog do cry;
gibe ear and eye.
- 31 Dogs haunting corn
may not be born.
- 32 Good neighbour thou,
Good custom allso.
No scaring with dog,
whilst Mast is for Dog.
- 33 Get home with thy bzake,
to bzeto with and bake,
to cober the shed,
dye ober the head
to lie under Cow,
to rot under mow.
to serbe to burn,
for many a turn.
- 34 To saw-pit dzato,
boord log to saw.
let timber be hait,
lest profit do quail.
such boord and pale,
is ready sale.
- 35 Saton stab let lie,
for stable and stie :
satodust spread thick
makes Ally trick.
- 36 Keep safe thy fence,
scarce break hedge thence,
A dzab and a knabe,
will prove to habe.
- 37 Mark wind and Moon,
at midnight and noon :
some rigs thy plot,
some milks thy Cow.
- 38 Red cur or black,
seto pzoblers lack,
- 39 Some steal, some pilch,
some always sitch,

Mark

Dark losses with grief,
through p[ro]wling th[ie]f.

Thus endeth Septembers ab-
stract, agreeing with Septem-
bers husbandry.

Other short remem-
brances.

Know friend, as ye wish,
go seker thy fist;
When friend shall come,
to be sure of some.

Thy ponds renews,
put Gees in steto,
to libe till Lent,
and then to be spent.

Set p[ri]m[er]s o[er] p[ri]m[er]s,
set box like him.
Set gilliflowers all,
that growes on the wall.

Set herbs some more,
fo[er] winter store.
Sow seeds fo[er] pot,
fo[er] flowers sow not.

Thus endeth Septembers short remembrances.

Septembers Husbandry. Chap. 17.

September blow soft,
Till fruit be in lofe.

Forgotten moneth past,
Do now at the last.

- A** T Michaelmas lightly new Farmer comes in,
new husbandry fo[r]ceth him new begin :
Old Farmer still taking the time to him given,
makes August to last unto Michaelmas eben,
2 New Farmer may enter (as Champions say)
on all that is fallow, at Lent Lady day.
In woodland old Farmer to that will not yield,
fo[r] losing of pasture, and seed of his field.
3 Provide against Michaelmas bargain to make,
fo[r] farm to give o[ve]r, to keep, o[er] to take :
In doing of either, let wit bear a stock,
fo[r] buying o[er] selling of a pig in a poke.
4 Good farm and well stored, good housing and d[ee]p,
good co[re]n, and good hayry, good market and n[ee]d :
Good shepheard, good till-man, good Jack & good Gill.
makes husband and huswife their coffers to fill.

arm take, or
give over.

Twelve good
properties.

- 5 Let pastures be sweet, and fenced about,
and tillage set forward as needeth without :
Besore you do open your purse to begin,
with any thing doing for fancy within.
- 6 No stozing of pasture with baggagely rit,
with ragged and aged, and evil at hit :
Let barren and barren be thisted away,
for best is the best, whatsoeuer ye pay.
- 7 Horse, Oxen, plough, turnbrel, cart, wagon and wain, Strong and light.
the lighter and stronger, the greater thy gain :
The soil and the seed, with the sheaf and the purse,
the lighter in substance, for profit the worse.
- 8 To borrow to day, and to mowrow to mis,
for lender or borrower, no parice it is :
Then haue of thine own without lending unspilt,
what thou needest needful, here learn if thou wilt.

A direction to Hasbandly Furniture.

1. Barn lockes, gate-ladder, wheate-pitchfork and long,
nail, straw-fork and rake, with a sun that is strong. Barn furniture.
Wing, crenelle and buhel, peck, strike, ready hand,
get casting wheel, bason, and a sick with a band.
- 2 A table well planked, with a key and a lock,
walls strongly well lined, to bear off a knock :
A rack and a manger good litter and hay,
sweet chaff and some provender every day. Stable furniture
- 3 A pitch-fork, a dining-fork, Gebe, skep, and a bin,
a broom, and a pail to put water therein :
A hand-barrow, wheel-barrow, wheel and spide,
curry-comb, mane-comb, and a whip for a jade.
- 4 A buttice and pinteres, a hammer and nail,
an apzon and axes for horse and for rail,
Whole bridle and saddle, white-leather and nall,
with collars and harness for thiller and all.
- 5 A pannel, and wanty-park-saddle, and pad,

with

with line to fetch litter, and halters for bed :
 With crotchets and pins to hang teinkets thereon,
 and stable fast chained, that nothing be gon.

Cart furniture.

6 Strong axle-treed cart that is clouted and shod,
 cart-ladder and wimble, with piercer and pod :
 Wheel ladder for barbest, light pitchfork and rough,
 shabe whiplash well knotted and cartrope enough.

A coom is half
a quarter.)

7 Then sacks, whereof every one holdeth a coom,
 a pulling hook handsome for bushes and broom :

Light tumbrel and dung-crone, for easing fir wag,
 shobel, pick-ax, and mattock, with bottle and bag.

8 A grind-stone, a whet-stone, a hatchet and bill,
 with hammer and English nail sorted with skill :

Husbandry
tools.

A frower of Iron for cleaving of Lath,
 with roll for a saw-pit, good husbandry bath.

9 A short saw and long saw to cut atwo logs,
 an ax and an ads to make trock for the hogs :

A dobert court beetle, and wedges with steel,
 strong leaver to raise up the block from the wheel.

Plough-fur-
niture. ~~book~~

16 Two ploughs & plough chains. 2. culters, 3. shares,
 with ground clouts & side clouts for soil that so fares

With Dr-bowes and Dr-pokes, and other things mo,
 for Dr-teem, and horse-teem, in plough for to go,

11 A plough beetle, plough-staff to further the plough
 great clob to asunder, that breaketh so rough :

A sled for a plough, and another for blocks,
 for chimney in winter to burn up their docks.

12 Sedge-collars for plough horse, for lightness of neck,
 good seed, and good sower, and also seed peck :

Strong Oxen and horses, well-shod and well clad,
 well meated and used for making thee sad.

Harvest tools.

13 A barly rake toothed with Iron and steel,
 like hart of harrows, and roller both weel,

A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy,

a whip

- a whip for a carter is hoigh de la roy.
- 14 A bruch tibe and grals tibe, with rids to stand,
a cradle for Barly, with rub-stone and sand :
Sharp tuckle and weeding-hook, hay-fork and rake,
a meak for the pease, and to swing up the brake.
- 15 Short rakes for to gather up Barly to bind,
and greater to rake up such leavings behind :
A rake for to rake up the titches that lie,
a pike for to pike them up handsome to drie.
- 16 A skuttle or skzien to rid soil fro the corn,
and shearing sheers ready for sheep to be shorn :
A fork and a hook, to be tampring in clay,
a lath hammer, a trowel, a hod or a tray.
- 17 Strong poke for a hog with twicher and rings,
with tar in a tar-pot for dangerous things :
A sheep mark, a tar-kettle, little or much,
two pottles of tar, to a pottle of pitch.
- 18 Long ladder to hang all along by the wall,
to reach for a need to the top of a hall :
Beam, scales, with the weights that be sealed a true,
sharp moulspare with barbs, that the moults do so rue
- 19 Sharp cutting spade for the dibiding of mow,
with skuppat and skabel the marthmen allow :
A tuckle to cut with, a didal and crombe,
for draining of ditches that noys thee at home.
- 20 A clabe-stock, a rabbit-stock Carpenters crabe,
and seasoned Timber for pin-wood to have :
A Jack for to saw upon sawel for fire,
for sparing of fire-wood, and ticks fro the wire.
- 21 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with hozl-lock and pad,
a cow-house for winter, so meet to be had :
A tie for a boar, and a hogscote for hog,
a rood for thy hens, and a couch for thy dog.

Here endeth Husbandly Furniture.

Sowing of Rye.

- 9 **Th**ese seed, and to sanning, September both cry,
get plough to the field, and besowing of Rye;
To harrow the ridges yet ever ye strike,
is one piece of husbandry Suffolke both like.
- 10 **S**ow timely thy white wheat, sow Rye in the dust,
let seed have their lodging, let soil have her lust;
Let Rye be partaker of Michaelmas spring,
to bear out the hardnels that winter both bring.
- 11 **S**ome mixeth to millet the Rye with the wheat,
Tems lose on his table to have for to eat;
But sow it not mixed to grow soon land,
lest Rye carry Wheat till it shed as it stand.
- 12 **I**f soil do desire to have Rye with Wheat,
by growing together for safety more great;
Let white wheat be sown, be it dear, be it cheap,
the sooner so ripe for the sickle to reap.
- 13 **T**hough Beans be in sowing but scattered in,
yet Wheat, Rye, and Peason I love not too thin;
Sow Barly and dredge with a plentiful hand,
lest weed stead of seed obergroweth thy land.
- 14 **N**o sooner a sowing, but out by and by,
with mother or boy that alarum can cry:
And let them be armed with sling or with bow,
to scare away Pigeon, the Rook and the Crow.
- 15 **S**eed sown, draw a furrow to the water to drain,
and dike up such ends as in harms do remain:
For driving of Cattel, or robbing that way,
which being prevented, ye hinder the prey.
- 16 **S**aint Michael both bid thee amend the marsh wall
the dyck and the crabhole, the foreland and all:
One noble in season bestowed thereon,
may save thee an hundred yet winter be gone.
- 17 **N**ow geld with the gelder the Ram and the Bull,
sew ponds, amend dams, and sell webster thy Moll;
Dut

Amend marsh
walls.Gelding of
Rams.

Gathering of
fruit.

Out-fruit go and gather, but not in the dew,
with crab and with walnut, for fear of a shrew.

18 The Moon in the wane, gather fruit for to last,
but winter-fruit gather, when Michael is past:
Though michers that love not to buy nor to crabe,
make some gather sooner, else few for to have.

19 Fruit gathered too timely, will taste of the wood,
will shrink and be bitter, and selbome prove good:
So fruit that is shaken or beat off a tree,
with bruising in falling soon faulty will be.

20 Now burn up the bees that thou mindedst to dribe,
at Midsummer dribe them, and save them alive:

Driving of
Bees.

Place hibe in good air, let southly in warm,
and take in due season, wax, honie, and swarm.

21 Set hibe on a plank (not too low by the ground)
where herb with the flower may compass it round,
And bozds to defend it from North and North-east,
from showers and rubbish, from vermine and beast.

22 At Michaelmas safely go ste up thy Boze,
lest straying abroad ye do see him no more:

The sooner the better, for pollantide nie,
and better he brayneth if hard he doth lie.

23 Shift Boze for ill air, as best ye do think,
and twice a day geve him fresh water to drinke:

And diligent Cuddey, my dairie good wench,
make cleanly his cabin for meadling and stench.

24 Now pluck up thy Hemp, and go beat out the seed,
and afterward water it, as ye have need:

But not in the river where cattle should drinke,
for poisoning of them and the people with stink.

25 Hemp buswisely used, looks clearly and bright,
and selleth it self by the colour so white:

White Hemp
best sold.

Some useth to water it, but some do it not,
be skilfull in doing for fear it do rot.

C

26 Thise

26 **W**ise into thy garden, and let me a plot,
with straw-berry roots, the best to be got :
Such growing abroad among thorns in the wood,
well chosen and picked, prove excellent good.

Gooseberries
and Relpis.

27 **T**he verberry, relpis, and gooseberry too;
look now to be planted, as other things do :
The gooseberry, relpis, and roses, all three,
with strawberries under the m, trimly agree.

Gathering of
Mast.

28 **T**o gather some mast, it shall stand the upon,
with servant and children, per mast be all gon :
Some left among bushes, shall pleasure thy swine,
for fear of a mischief, keep acorns from hine.

29 **F**or rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,
which being well ringed, the better doth feed :
Though yong with their elders, will lightly keep best,
yet spare not to ringle both great and the rest.

Yoking of
Hogs.

30 **P**oke seldome thy swine, while hack time doth last,
for divers misfortunes that happen too fast :

O if ye do fancie whole ear of the hog,
give ear to ill neighbour, and ear to his dog.

31 **K**eepe hog, I advise thee, from meadow and corn,
for out aloud crying that ere he was born :

Such lawless so hunting, both often and long,
if dog set him chanting, he doth thee no wrong.

32 **W**here lobe among neighbours doth bear any stroke
while hack-time endureth, men use not to poke :

Ringling of
Hogs.

Yet surely ringling is needfull and good,
till frost do invite them to brakes in the wood.

33 **G**et home with thy brakes per summer be gon,
for teddered cattle, to sit thereupon :

To cover thy hovel, to brew and to bake,
to lie in the bottom where hovel ye make.

34 **N**ow saw out your timber for board and for pale,
to have it unshaken, and ready to sale :

- Betwixt and strike it, and lay it aright,
to kinde in the March to be ready in plight.
35 Save stab of thy timber, for stable and ste,
for horse and for hog, the more cleanly to lie :
Save saw-dust, and brick-dust, and ashes so fine,
for alley to walk in, with neighbour of thine.
36 Keep safely and warily thy uttermost fence,
with ope-gap, or break-hedge, do seldome dispence :
Such run-about prowlers by night and by day,
be punished justly, for prowling away.
37 At noon if it bloweth, at night if it shine,
out trudgeth Hough-make-wist with hook & with line,
Whiles Giller his blouse, is a milking thy cow,
for Hough is a rigging thy gate or thy plow.
38 Such walk with a black, or a red little cur,
that open will quickly, if any thing dur :
Then squatteth the Waller or trudgeth away,
and after Dog runneth as fast as he may.
39 Some prowleth for fowel, and some away rig¹
fat goose and the rapon, duck, hen, and the pig :
Some prowleth for acorns, to fat up these swine,
for corn and for apples, and all that is thine.

Hedge-breakers.

Learn to know
Hugh Prowler.

Thus endeth Septembers husbandry.

Octobers Abstract. Chap. xvi.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Lay dee up and round,
for barly thy ground.
2 Too late doth hill,
too soon as ill.
3 Pairs little and great,
pick clean seed-wheat.
Good ground doth crave,
choise seed to have.
Flails lustily thwack,
lest plow-seed lack.</p> | <p>4 Seed first go fetch,
for edith or etch,
soil perfectly know,
per edith ye sow.
5 White wheat, if ye please,
sow now upon pease.
Sow first the best,
and then the rest.
6 Who soweth in rain,
hath toed for his pain.</p> |
|--|---|

- But woꝛke shall be sped,
 That soweth ill seed.
 7 Now better than latter,
 draw furrow for water.
 Keep Crows good soon,
 for fencing be done.
 8 Each soil no baine,
 for every grain.
 Though soil be but bad,
 some corn may be had.
 9 Paught probe nought crabe,
 naught venture, naught habe.
 10 One crop and away,
 some Country may say.
 11 All grabel and sand,
 is not the best land.
 A rotten mould,
 is land woꝛth gold.
 12 What wheat is smitten,
 good lesson is witten.
 13 The judgement of some,
 how thistles do come.
 14 A judgement right,
 of land fit plight.
 Land all forloꝛn,
 not good for corn.
 15 Land barren doth bear,
 small straw, short ear.
 16 Here mayst thou red,
 for soil what seed.
 17 This tri'd e'ry hour,
 best grain, most flour,
 18 Gzoz corn much bran,
 the Baker doth ban.
 19 What croppers be,
 here learn to se.
 20 Few after-crop much,
 but nodies and such.
 21 Some woodland may crake,
 these crops he may take.
 22 First barley, then pease,
 then wheat if you please.
 23 Two crops and away,
 must Champion say.
 24 Where barley did grow,
 lay wheat to sow.
 Yet better I think,
 sow pease after drink.
 And then if you please,
 sow wheat after pease.
 25 What Champion knows,
 that custome shous.
 26 First barley per rie,
 then pease by and by.
 Then fallow for wheat,
 is husbandry great.
 27 A remedy sent,
 where pease lack bent.
 Fat pease-fed swine,
 for dꝛober is fine.
 28 Each dibers soil,
 hath dibers toil.
 29 Some countries use,
 that some refuse,
 30 For wheat fill land,
 where water doth stand.
 Sow pease or dredge,
 below in that dredge.
 31 Sow acorns to probe,
 that timber do lobe.
 32 Sow hastings now,
 if land it allow.
 33 Learn soon to get,
 a good-quickster.
 34 For fear of the worst,
 make sataway first.

- 35 Fat that no more,
pet keep't for store.
- 36 Hide cartion in grave,
least noyance to have.
- 37 Dog mealled kill,
for Fleming that will :
- 38 With pease bolt and brake,
some brew and some bake :
- 39 Old corn worth gold,
so kept as it should.
- 40 Much profit is reapt
by flocks well kept.
- 41 Keep flocks upon hove,
for sir of the Cote.
- 42 Of berges be sure
poor cattel to cure.

Thus endeth Octobers abstract,
agreeing with Octobers hus-
bandry.

Other short remembrances:

It is have an eye
to Boze in sie,
By malt till kept ;
Friend ringle the dog,
for fear of a dog,
Kye straw up track,
least thacker be lack.
Wheat straw dze late,

for cattel to have.
Wheat chaff lay up dze,
in safety to le.
Make handsome a bin,
for chaff to lie in.
(Seed thesyr) thou shalt
thesyr barley to malt.
Cut bushes to hedge,
fence meadowe and redge.
Stamp crabs that may
for rotting atway.
Make berges and perry,
fote hernel and berry.

Both gather us fruit,
of ebery sirt.
Parsh wall too sight,
strength now, or good night,
Spind walls of mud.
for now it is good.
Where soil is of sand,
quich set out of hand.

To plots not full,
adde bzamble and bull.
For set no bar,
whilst month hath an R.
Like note thou shalt :
Wzew now to last,
till winter be past.

Thus endeth Octobers short remembrances.

Octobers Husbandry. Chap. 17:

October good blast,
To blow the boy mass.

Forgotten month past,
Do now at the last.

Now lay up thy barley land, dze as pe can,
when eber pe sow it, so look for it than.

Get dailly aforehand, be never behind,
least winter preventing, do alter thy mind.

2 Who ladeth up fallow, too soon or too wet,
with noyantes many, doth Barly beset.

For weed and the water so loketh and sucks,
that goodnesse from either it utterly plucks.

Wheat sowing.

3 Great Rie in September, when timely thou hast,
October for wheat sowing, calleth as fast:

If weather will suffer, tis counsel I gibe,
leabe sowing of wheat, before fallowmas ebe,

Best wheat first
sown.

4 Where wheat upon earth ye mind to bestow,
let that be the first of the wheat ye do sow:

It seemeth to hart it, and comfort to bring,
that giveth it comfort of Michaelmas Spring.

5 Where wheat upon pease, each doth grow as he would
but fallow is best, if we did as we would:

Yet where, how, and when ye intend to begin,
let ever the finest be first sown in.

6 Who soweth in rain, shall reap it with tears:
who soweth in harrow, he is ever in seas.

Who soweth ill seed, or defraudeth his land,
hath eye sore abroad, with a corse at hand.

7 Seed husbandly sown, water furrow the ground,
that rain when it cometh may run away round.

Then stir about Nichol with arrow and bow,
take penny for killing of every crow.

A digression to the usage of divers Countries
concerning Tillage.

8 Each soil hath no liking of every grain,
nor barley and wheat is for every plain:

Yet know I no Country so barren of soil,
but some kind of Corn may be gotten with toil.

9 In Bancham where Rie, but no Barly did grow,
good Barly I had as a manny did know:

Fibe

five seame of an aker, I truly was payd,
for thirty load mucke, of each aker so layd.

10 Suffolk again, whereas wheat never growe,
good husbandry used, good wheat-land I knew :

This proverb experience long ago gave,
that nothing who practiseth, nothing shall have.

11 As grabel and sand is for Rie and not wheat,
or yeldeth her burthen to run the more great :

So Peason and Barly delight not in sand,
but rather in clay, or some cottener land.

12 Wheat sometimes is sleeky, or burnt as it growes,
for pride or for poverty, practice so knows :

Too lussy of courage, for wheat doth not well,
nor after six peeler he loveth to dwell.

13 Much wetness, hog rooting, and land out of heart,
make thistles a number forthwith to upstart :

If thistles so growing prove lussy and long,
it signifieth land to be lussy and strong.

14 As land full of tilth, and hearty good plight,
yields blade to a length, and increaseth in might :

So crop upon crop, upon whose courage we doubt,
yields blade for a brag, but it holbeth not out.

15 The straw and the ear to have bigness and length,
betokeneth land to be good, and in strength :

If ear be but short and straw be but small,
it signifieth bareness, and barren withal.

16 White-wheat, or else red, red ribet or white,
far passeth all other, for land that is light :

White pollard or red, that so richly is set,
for land that is heavy is best ye can get.

17 Bain wheat that is mixed with white & with red,
is next to the best in the market mans head :

So Turkey or Purkey wheat, many do love,
because it is floury, as others above.

Crop upon
crop.

- 18 Gray wheat is the grossest, yet good for the clay,
though worst for the market, as farmers may say:
Such like unto Rie be his properties found,
course sower, much bran, and a peeler of ground.
- 19 Oats, Rie, or else Barley, and wheat that is gray,
bring land out of comfort, and soon to decay:
One after another, no comfort between,
is crop upon crop as will quickly be seen.
- 20 Still crop upon crop many farmers do take,
and reap little profit for greediness sake:
Though bread corn & drinke corn, such croppers do stand,
count Peason or bank, as a comfort to land,
- 21 Good land that is several crops may have three,
in champion countrey it may not so be:
One taketh his season, as commoners may,
the other with reason may otherwise say.
- 22 Some useth at first a good fallow to make,
to sow thereon Barly the better to take:
Next that to sow Pease, and of that to sow wheat,
then fallow again, or lay for thy Heat.
- 23 First Rie and then Barley, the champion says,
or wheat before barley, be champion ways:
But drinke before bread-corn, with Middlesex men,
then lay on more compass, and fallow agen.
- 24 Where barly ye sow, after Rie, or else wheat,
if land be unhusky, the crop is not great:
So losc ye pour cost, to your cozie and smart,
and land ober burdened is clean out of heart.
- 25 Exceptions take of the champion land,
from lying along from that at thy hand.
(Just by) ye may comfort with compass at will,
far off ye must comfort with labour and skill.
- 26 Where Rie or else wheat, either barly ye sow,
let codware be next thereupon for to grow,

Thus

Thus having two crops, whereof codware is ton,
thou hast the less need to lay cost thereupon.

27 Some far fro the market delight not in pease,
for that every chapman they seem not to please:
If bent of the market place ser be thee not welly,
set hogs up a fatting to probe or to sell.

28 Two crops of a fallow enricheth the plough,
though thou be of pease; tis land good enough:

One crop and a fallow some soil will abide,
where if ye go further, lay profit aside.

29 Where peason ye had, and a fallow thereon,
sow wheat ye may well, without dung thereupon:

New broken up land, or without water oppress,
or obermuch dunged, for wheat is not best.

30 Where water all winter annoyeth too much,
bestow not thy wheat upon land that is such:

But rather sow Oats, or else bullimong there,
grey peason, or Runcibals, fitches, or Care.

31 Sow Acorns ye owners, that timber do love:
sow Hato and Rye with them, the better to probe.

Sowing of
Acorns.

If cattle or Cows may penter to crop,
young Oke is in danger of losing his top.

32 Who pestreds delighteth to have with the first,
if now he do sow them, I think it not worst:

The greener thy peason, and wanner thy roome,
more lully the layer, more plenty they come.

33 So plough up or delve up, advised with skill,
the breadth of a ridge, and in length as ye will:

Where speedy quicklet for a fence ye will draw,
to sow in the seed of the bramble and haw.

34 Though plenty of Acorns the porkling to fat,
not taken in season may perish by that.

If rattling or swelling get once in the throat,
thou loest thy porkling, a crown to a groat.

A distase in
fat Hogs.

35 What ebery thing sat is, again if it fall,
thou bentrest the thing and the fatness will hall :

The fatter the better, to sell or to kill,
but not to continue, make proof if ye will,

Burying of
dead cattel.

36 What eber thing dieth, go bury or burn,
for stainting of ground, or a wooper ill turn :

Such pestilent smell of a carrenly thing,
to cattel and people great peril may bring.

37 Thy measeled Bacon-Pog, Sow, or thy Boze,
shut up for to heal, for infecting thy Boze :

Or kill it for Bacon, or soule it to sell,
for stemming that lobes it so daintily well.

38 With straw wispe & pease-bolt, with fern & the brak
for sparing of fetwel, some hew and do bake :

And heateth their Copper, for seething of grains,
good seruant rewarded refuseth no pains.

Old wheat bet-
ter than new.

39 Good bread-corn and drink-corn full xx weeks kept
is better than new, that at hardest is reapt :

But fustly thy bread-corn, and howbeaten malt,
for health or for profit and noysome thou halt.

40 By the end of October, go gather up Sloes,
have thou in readyness plenty of those :

A medicine for
the Cow flux.

And keep them in bedstraw, or still in the bow,
to stay both the flux of thy self and thy Cow.

41 With water and plump therein plenty of Sloes,
mice Chalk that is dyed in powder with those :

Which so if thou gibe with the water and Chalk,
thou makest the lay from thy Coto away walk.

42 Be sure of Miggins (a gallon at the least)
so good for the kitchen, so needful for beast :

It helpeth thy cattel, so feeble and so faint,
if timely such cattel with it thou acquaint.

Thou endeth Octobers Husbandry.

- L**et hog once fat,
lose nothing of that,
when mase is gon,
hog faller anon.
Still fat up some,
till Shroveride come,
How porks and soups
bears racks in house.
- 2 Put harly to making,
lap fitches a salting.
Through hole too heafly
much Bacon is ready.
- 3 Some winnow, some fan,
some cast that can.
In casting provide,
for seed lay aside.
- 4 Thresh hardy thou hatt
for chapman to malt.
Else ther shall be
but for the goat.
- 5 Till March thou wheat,
but as ye do eat.
Least Baker forsake it,
if himself take it.
- 6 So chaff in bin
shaken hole look thin.
- 7 Sow bastings now,
that bastings shew.
- 8 They buy it full dear,
in winter that rear.
- 9 Few sowls, less mine,
rear now friend mine.
- 10 What loss, what curse,
through rasing curse.
- 11 Make marleman blek,
dear meat is a blek.
- 12 Set garlick and pease,
saint Edmund to please.

- 13 When rain takes place,
to threshing apace.
- 14 Mad brain, too rough,
mars all at plough.
With flail and tobips,
fat hen wort ships.
- 15 Some threshing by task
will steal and not ask.
Such threshers at night,
walk seldom home light.
Some corn away lag
in bottle and bag.
Some steal for a jelt
Eggs out of the nest.
- 16 Lay stober up drie,
in order to lie.
Poor bullock doth crabe
fresh straw to have.
- 17 Make weekly up stower,
though threshers do lower.
Lay grain in lost,
and turn it oft.
- 18 For much regard,
make clean foul paid.
Lay straw to rot,
in loamy plot.
- 19 Deadland up plots,
for compass inow.
- 20 For hearth good store,
trench garden more.
- 21 At midnight try,
foul prieces to lie.
- 22 Mid chimney of that,
strain for to soot.
- 23 In stable put now,
the horse for to plow.
- 24 Good horse-keeper will,
lay much upon hill.

25 Cut mole-hills that stand
so thicke upon l. ad.

Thus endeth November's ab-
stract, agreeing with Novem-
ber's husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Get pole, boy mine,
beat bawes to swine,
Dybe hog to the wood,
brake roots be good.
For mischief that falls,

look well to thy March walls.

Dye layer get near,
and plenty of meat.
Curst cattel that nutureth,
poor beuual soon hurteth.

Good neighbour mine,
ring well thy roine.
Such winter may serbe.
Hog ringed will serbe.
In frost keep dog
from hunting of hog.

Here endeth November's short remembrance.

November Husbandry. Chap. 10.

November take sail,
Let Ship no more sail.

Forgotten month past,
Do now at the last.

A Ballontide slaughter-time entereth in,
and then doth the husbandmans feasting begin,
From thence unto Shroftide, kill now and then some,
their ocal for household the better will come.

2 Thy dyge and thy barley go thien out to malt,
let malster be cunning, else lose it thou shalt.

The increase for a leam, is a bushel for hore,
had else the barley, of huswife much more.

3 Some useth to winnow some useth to fan,
some useth to cast it, as clean as they can.

For seed go and cast it, for malting not so,
but get out the cockle, and then let it go.

4 Thresh barley as yet, but as need shall require,
fresch threshed for stober thy cattle desire.

And therefore that threshing forbear as ye may,
till Candlemas coming, for sparing of hay.

5 Such wheat as ye keep, for the baker to buy,
unthreshed till Barth in the weaf let it lie.

Least

Threshing of
Barley.

Thrashing of
wheat.

Chaff of corn.

- Let sootiness take it, if sooner ye thresh it,
although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
- 6 Save chaff of the barley, of wheat and of rie,
from searthers and sootiness, where it doth lie :
- Which mixed with corn being sifted of dust,
to give to thy cattile, when serbe them ye must.
- 7 Green peason oz hastinges at Hallontide sow,
in hearty good soil he requireth to grow :
- Gray peason oz runstals chere ly to stand,
at Candlemas sowe with a plentiful hand.
- 8 Leave latewardly rearing, keep now no more swine
but such as thou maist with the osall of thine :
- Except ye have wherewith to fat them away,
the fewer thou keepst, keep better thou may.
- 9 To rear up much poultry, and want the barn-dooz,
is nought for the poulter, and worse for the pooz :
- So now to keep hogs, and to sterbe them for meat,
is as to keep dogs for to haul in the street.
- 10 As Cat a good mouser, is needfull in house,
because for her commons, she killeth the mouse :
- So ravening curs, as many do keep,
makes master want meat, and his dog to kill shep.
- 11 For Easter at Martilmas hang up a Brel,
for stall-fed and pease-fed, play pick-purse the theif : Martilmas
best.
- With that and the like, per grals-brel come in,
thy folk shall look chere ly, when others look thin.
- 12 Set garlick and beans at St. Edmund the King, Set garlick and
beans.
the Moon in the wain, thereon hangerth a thing :
- The increase of a pottle, (well probed of some)
shall pleasure thy household per peascod time come.
- 13 When rain is a let to thy doings abroad,
let thesers a thesring, to lay on good load :
- Thresh clean ye must bid them, though lesser thy parn,
and looking to thrive, have an eye to thy barn.

14 Take:

Corn-stealers.

14 Take heed to thy man, in his surp and heat,
with plough-staff & whipstock for maiming thy neat:
To theether for hunting of Cote with his flail,
or for making thy hen to play Cattle-up-rail.

15 Some pilfering theether will walk with a flaff,
and carry home corn as it is in the chaff:

And some in his bottle of leather so great,
will tarry home daily both barley and wheat.

16 If house-room will serbe thee, lay sober up thy,
and ebery lost by it self for to lie:

Or stack it for litter, if room be too pooz,
and thatch out the residue naying the dooz.

17 Cause weekly thy theether to make up his flooz,
though storthfull and pilferer, theeat do lout:

Take rub for a leason, take sack for a thiff,
yet garner for gain, is the better for thiff.

18 All manner of strow that is scatter'd in yard,
good husbandly husbands have daily regard,
In pit full of water the same to bestow,
where lying to rot, thereof profit may grow.

19 Now plow up thy headland, or delve it with spade,
where otherwise profit but little is made:

And cast it up high upon hillocks to stand,
that winter may rot it to compals thy land.

Trenching of
Gardens.

20 If Garden require it, now trench it ye may,
one trench not a yard from another go lay:

Which being well filled with muck by and by,
go cober with mould for a leason to lie.

21 Foul pribies are now to be cleansed, and hie,
let night be appointed such baggage to hie:

Which buried in Garden, in trenches allow,
shall make very many things better to grow.

22 The chimney all sooty would now be made clean,
for fear of mischances too oftentimes seen:

- Old chimney and sooty, if fire once take,
by burning and breaking soon mischief they make.
- 23 When ploughing is ended, and pasture not great,
then stable thy horses, and tend them with meat.
Let season be dry, when ye take them to house,
for danger of nits, or for fear of a louse.
- 24 Lay compass up handsomely round on a hill,
to walk in thy yard at thy pleasure and will:
Boze compass it maketh, and handsome the plot,
if house-keeper daily forgetteth it not.
- 25 Make hillocks of molehills in field throughout,
and so to remain till the year go about:
Make also the like, whereas plots be too hie,
all winter a rotting, for compass to lie.
- Thus endeth Novembers husbandry.

Saving of
Dung.

Decembers Abstract. Chap.xx.

- N**o season to hedge,
get beetle and wedge.
- 1 Cleave logs now all,
for kitchen and hall.
- 2 Pull working tools,
soon courage cows.
- 3 Leave off tittle tattle,
go herbe your cattle.
Herbe pong pooz elbes,
alone by themselves.
- 4 Warm bath for neat,
worth half their meat.
The elder that nurteth,
the ponger soon hurteth.
- 5 House cow that is old,
while winter doth hold.
- 6 Out once in a day,
to drink, and to play.
- 7 Get trust to herbe,
lest cattle do herbe.
- And such as indet,
may help at a need.
- 8 Observe this law,
in sowing out straw.
- 9 In walking about,
good folk spe out.
- 10 At full and at change,
spring-tides are strange.
If doubt ye stay,
drive cattle away.
- 11 Dank Ling forgot,
will quickly rot.
- 12 Here learn, and try,
to turn it, and dry.
- 13 Now stocks remove,
that orchards love.
- 14 Set stocks to grow,
too thick, nor too low.
Set now as they come,
both Cherry and Plum.
- 15 Shep

- 15 Shep, hog, and ill beast,
bids stock to ill feast.
16 At Christmas is good,
to let thy horse blood.
17 Mark e're what rabble,
of evils in stable.
8 Spir well (old gaff)
horse corn with chaff.
Let Hack noz Gill
fetch corn at will.
19 Some countries gift,
to make hard shift.
Some cattel well fare,
with fitches and tare.
Fitches and tares
be Norfolk wares.
20 Tares threshed with skill,
bestow as ye will.
21 Hide Strawberries wise,
to save their life.
22 Knot border at all,
now cober ye shall.
23 Help bees sweet cony,
with liquoz and honny.
24 Get campers a hall,
to camp therewithall.

Thus endeth Decembers Ab-
stract agreing with Decembers
Husbandry.

Other short Remembrances.
Let Christmas spy,
pard clean to sp.
No labour, no sweat,
go labour for heat.
Feed doves, but kill not;
if stop them ye will not.
Fat hog (per ye kill it)
or else ye do spill it.
Put or in stall,
per or do fall.
Who setteth her grains,
bath profit for pains.
Kid garden of mallow,
plant willow and sallow.
Let boze life render,
the braton sod tender.
For wise fruit buy,
for Christmas pie.
All bread and ill drink,
make many ill think.
Both meat and cost,
ill dished half lost.
Who hath therewithall,
may cheer when he shall:
But charged man,
must cheer when he can.

Thus endeth Decembers
short Remembrances.

Decembers Husbandry. Chap. xxi.

O dirty December,
For Christmas remember:

Forgotten moneth past,
Do now at the last:

When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge,
then get thee a heat with thy beetle & wedge.
Once Hollowmas come, and a fire in thy hall,

such

such fibers do well, for to lie by the wall.

- 2 Get grindstone and whetstone, for tooles that is dull Grinding stone,
and whetstone.
or often be letted, and fretted belly full :

A wheel barrow also be ready to have,
at hand of thy servant, thy compass to save.

- 3 Give cattle their fodder, in plot dry and warm,
and keep them from myring, and other like harm :

Young colts with thy vennels, together go herbe,
lest lurches by others they happen to herbe.

- 4 The rack is commended for saving of dung,
so let as the old cannot mischief the young :

In tempest (the wind being northly, or east)
warm barth under hedge is a succour to beast.

- 5 The housing of cattel, while winter doth hold,
is good for all such as are feeble and old :

Housing of
cattel.

It saveth much compass, and many a sleep,
and spareth the pasture, for walk of thy sheep.

- 6 For charges so little, much quiet is wone,
if strongly and handsomely all things be done :

But use to untackle them, once in a day,
to rub and to lick them, to drink and to play.

- 7 Get trusty to tend them, not lubberly squire,
that all the day long hath his nose at the fire :

Not trust unto children, poor cattel to feed,
but such as be able to help at a need.

- 8 Serbe Rye-straw out first, then wheat-straw & pease
than Oat-straw and barley, then hay if ye please :

But serbe them with hay, while the straw stober last,
then lober they no straw, they had rather to fast.

- 9 Fokes, forks, and such other, let Barly spee out,
and gather the same, as he walketh about :

Forks and
yokes.

And after at leasure, let this be his hire,
to bath them and trim, at home by the fire.

- 10 As well at the full of the moon, as the change,

Sea rages in winter be suddenly strange :
 Then look to thy Harthes, if doubt be to fray,
 for fear of (Ne forte) have cattel away.

12 Both Salt-fish and Ling-fish (if any ye have)
 through hysing and dyping, from rotting to save:
 Least winter with moistnes do make it relent,
 and put it in hazard, before it be spent.

How to use ling
 and haberdine.

13 Broom sagot is best, to dyp haberdine on,
 lay bdyd upon ladder, if sagots be gone:
 for breaking in turning, have very good eye,
 and blame not the wind, so the weather be dry.

An Orchard-
 point.

14 Good fruit and good plenty doth well in the lost,
 then make thee an Orchard, and cherish it oft:
 For plant or for stock lay afozeband to cast,
 but set or remove it, yet Christmas be past.

15 Set one from another full forty foot wide,
 to stand as he stood, is a part of his pride:
 More fait, more woorthy, of root to remove,
 more steady ye set it, more likely to probe;

16 To teach and unteach, in a school is unmeet,
 to do and undo, to the purse is unsweet:
 Then Orchard or hap-yard, so trimmed with cost,
 should not through folly be spoiled and lost.

Letting horse-
 blood.

17 Yet Christmas be passed, let horse be let blood,
 for many a purpose, it doth them much good:
 The day of St. Steben, old fathers did use,
 if that do mislike thee, some other day chuse.

Breeding of the
 hares.

18 Look well to the horses in stable thou must,
 that hay be not sullie, nor chaff full of dust:
 Nor ston in thy probender, feathers nor clots,
 nor sed with green peason, for breeding of bots.

19 Some horse-keeper latherb out probender so,
 some Gillian spendal so often doth go
 For hogs meat, and hens meat, for that, and for this,
 that

that corn-lost emptied, yet chapman hath his.

- 20 Some countries are pinched of meadows for hay,
yet ease it with fitches as well as ye may :

Which inned and threthed, and husbandly dight,
keeps labouring cattel in very good plight.

- 21 In thrething out fitches, one point I will shew,
first threth out for seed of fitches a few : (cow,

Threth few for thy plow-horse, threth clean for thy
this order in Norfolk good husbands allow.

- 22 If Frost do continue, take this for a law,
the strawberries look to be covered with straw :

Laid oberly trim, upon crotches and bows,
and after uncovered, as weather allows.

- 23 The Gilliflower also, the skilful do know,
dorth look to be covered, in frost and in snow :

The knot and the border, and the Rose-mary gay,
do crabe the like succour, for dying away.

- 24 So look to thy bees, if thy hibe be too light,
set water and honey, with Rosemarie dight :

Which set in a dish, full of sticks in the hibe,
from danger of famine, ye save them alive.

- 25 In Meadow or pasture (to grow the more fine)
let champers be champing in any of thine :

Which if ye do suffer, when low is the spring,
you gain to your self a commodious thing.

Thus endeth Decembers Husbandry.

How to pre-
serve Bees.

A digression to Hospitality. Chap. 22.

Let husbandry sleeping, awhile ye must do,
to learn of house-keeping a lesson or two :

What eber is lent thee by labour and pain,
a time there is lent thee, to render it again.

Although ye defend it, unspent for to be,
another shall spend it, no thank unto thee.

Howeuer we climb, to accomplishe the mind,
we haue but a time thereof profit to find.

A description of the time, and year. Chap. 23.

OF God to thy doing a time there is lent,
which endeth with time, that in doing is spent :
For time is it self, but a time for a time,
forgotten full soon, as a tune of a chime.
In spring-time we rear, we sow, and we plant,
in Summer get victuals, lest after we want :
In harvest we carry in corn, and the fruit,
in winter to spend, as we need of each suit.
The year I compare, as I find for a truth,
the Spring unto childhood, the Summer to youth :
The harvest to manhood, the Winter to age,
all quickly forgot, as a play on the stage.
Time past is forgotten yet men be aware,
time present is thought on with wonderfull care :
Time coming is feared, and therefore we labe,
yet oft yet it come, we be gone to the grave.

A description of life, and riches. Chap. 24.

Who liuing but dally discern it he may,
how life as a shadow doth vanish away :
And nothing to count on, so sure to trust,
as sure of death, and to turn to the dust.
The lands and the riches that here we possess
be none of our own if a God we profess :
But lent us of him, as his talent of gold,
which being demanded who can it with-hold :
God maketh no writing, that justly doth say,
how long we shall haue it, a year or a day :
But leaue it we must (howsoever we leede)
when Asop shall pluck us from hence by the leede
To

A trop or
death.

To death we must aspe, be we hie, be we lowe,
but how, and how suddenly, few be that knowe:
What carry we then, but a sheet to the grave,
to cover this carcase, of all that we have.

A description of House keeping. Chap. 25.

What then of this talent, while here we remain,
but study to yield it, to God with a gain:
And that shall we do, if we do it not hid,
but use and bestow it, as Christ both us bid.
What good to get riches, by breaking of sleep,
but having the same a good house for to keep.
Not onely to bring a good name to the doore,
but also prayer to win of the poore.
Of all other doings, house keeping is chief,
for easily it helpeth the poore with relief:
The neighbor, the stranger, and all that have need,
which causeth thy doings the better to speed.
Though hearken to this, we should ever among,
yet chiefly at Christmas, of all the year long:
Good cause of that use may appear by the name,
though niggardly niggards do kick at the same.

A description of the Feast of the birth of Christ, commonly
called Christmas. Chap. 26.

Of Christ cometh Christmas, the name of the feast,
a time full of joy, to the greatest and least:
At Christmas was Christ our Saviour born,
the world through sin, altogether forlorn.
At Christmas the days do begin to take length:
of Christ both religion chiefly take strength:
As Christmas is onely a Figure or Trope,
so onely is Christ the strength of our hope.
At Christmas we banquet the rich with the poore,

who then but the Wisar, but openeth his dooz:
 At Christmas, of Christ many Carols we sing,
 and gibe many gifts, in the joy of that King.
 At Christmas, as in Christ, we rejoyce and be glad,
 as onely of whom our comfort is had:
 At Christmas we joy altogether with mirth,
 for his sake that joyed us all with birth.

A description of apt time to spend. Chap. 27.

L Et such (so fantastical) liking not this,
 nor any thing honest, that ancient time
 Gibe place to the time, that so meet we do see,
 appointed of God, as it seemeth to be.
 At Christmas good husbands have corn on the
 With plenty of other things, cattle and sheep,
 all sent them no doubt good houses to keep.
 At Christmas the hardness of winter doth rage,
 a griper of all things, and specially of age:
 Then lightly poore people, the young with the old,
 be sorest oppressed with hunger and cold.
 At Christmas by labour, is little to get:
 that wanting, the poore in danger are set.
 What season then better of all the whole year,
 thy needy poore neighbour to comfort and cheer?

Against fantastical scrupulousness. Chap. 28.

A T this time and that time, some make a great
 matter,
 some help not, but binder the poore with their clatter.
 Take custom from feasting, what cometh then last,
 where one hath a dinner, a hundred shall fast.
 To dog in the manger some liken I could,
 that hay will eat none, nor let other that would:
 Some scarce in a year gibe a dinner or two,

noꝛ well can abide any other to do.
 Play thou the good fellow, seek none to misdeem,
 disdain not the honest, though merry they seem,
 For oftentimes seen, no more very a knave,
 then he that doth counterfeit most to be grave.

Christmas Husbandly fare. Chap. 29.

Good husband and hushwife, now chiefly be glad,
 Things handsome to have, as they ought to be had:
 They both provide, against Christmas do come,
 to wellcome good neighbor good cheer to have some
 Good bread and good drink, a good fire in the hall,
 brawn, pudding, and soule, and good mustard withal:
 Beef, Button, and Pork, bread-pies of the best,
 pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well dress,
 Cheese, apple, and nuts, jolly carols to hear,
 as then in the countrey is counted good cheer.
 What cost to good husband is any of this?
 good household provision onely it is.
 Of other the like, I leaue out a meny,
 that costeth the husbandman never a peny.

A Christmas Carol, of the Birth of Christ, upon the
 tune of King Solomon. Chap. 30.

WAs not Christ our Saviour
 sent us from God above:
 not for our good behabtour:
 but onely of his mercy and love:
 If this be true, as true it is,
 truly indeed:
 great thanks to God to yeld for this,
 then had we need.

2 This did our God for very troth,
 to train to him the soul of man,

and justly to perform the oath :

to Sara and to Abraham than.

That through his seed all nations should
most blessed be :

As in due time perform he would,
as now we see.

3 Which wondrously is brought to pass;
and in our sight already done,
by sending as his promise was,
to comfort us, his only son.

even Christ (I mean) that Virgin's child

in Berleem born :

that Lamb of God, that Prophet mild,
with crowned thorn.

4 Such was his love to save us all,

from danger of the curse of God,

that we stood in by Adams fall,

and by our own deserved rod,

That through his blood and holy name

who so beleeveth :

and shie from sin, and abhor the same,

free merry he giveth.

5 For these glad news this feast doth bring

to God the Son and holy Ghost,

Let man give thanks, rejoyce and sing

from world to world, from coast to coast,

For all good gifts so many ways,

that God doth send :

let us in Christ give God the praise,

till life shall end.

T. Tuller.

At Christmas be merry, and thankful withal,

And feast thy pooz neighbours the great and the small :

Pea, all the year long, to the pooz let us give,

Gods blessing to follow us whilst we do live.

Chap. 31.

B Ad Christmas adeto,
thy stock now renewo.

2 Who killeth a heat,
hath cheaper his meat.

Foz home-ke dulse,
is good in a house.

3 Who daunties lobe,
a begger shall probe.

Who alwaya fela,
in hunger dwels.

4 Who nothing save,
shall nothing have.

5 Lay durt upon heaps,
some profit it reaps.

When weather is hard,
get much out of yard.

A fallow bestow,
where pease shall grow.

Good pease and whete,
a fallow will quite.

6 So gather quick-set,
the yongest to get.

Dig gardenk, foz mallow
set willow and willow.

Green willow foz stake,
in bank will take.

7 Let Doe go to buck,
with Cony good luck.

Spare labour foz money,
foze bozrough with Cony.

Get warrener bound,
to hermine thy ground.

Feed dobes but kill not,
if lose them ye will not.

Dobe-house repair,
make dobe-hole fair.

Foz hop ground cold,
dobe dung worth gold.

8 Good gardiner mine,
make garden fine.

Set garden pease,
and beans if ye please.

Set Kelpis and Kote,
younge roots of those.

9 The timely huper,
hath cheaper his fire.

10 Some burn without wit,
some fireless sit.

11 Now season is good,
to lop or sell wood.

Prime trees some allow,
foz cattle to brow.

12 Give sheep to their feed
the mistle of trees.

13 Let lop be born,
that hinder Corn.

Sabe edder and stake,
strong hedges to make.

14 Foz sap as ye know,
let oke bough grow.

Next year ye may
that bough cut away.

15 A lesson good,
to increas moze wood.

16 Sabe crotches of wood,
sabe spars and stud.

Sabe hap foz his dole,
the strong long pole.

17 Now eber ye crotch,
sabe pole and crotch.

18 From Christmas to May
weak cattle decay.

19 With bergis acquaint
pooz bullocks to faint.

This medicine approbed,
is foz to be lobed.

- 20 Let plaister ly,
three days to try.
Too long if ye stay,
tail rots away.
- 21 Cows ready to yean,
crabes ground rid clean.
Keep sheep out of byers,
keep beest out of myers.
- 22 Keep bushes from bill,
till hedge ye will.
Best had for the turn.
their roots go and burn.
- 23 No bushes of mine,
if fence be thine.
- 24 In stubled plot,
fill holes with clot.
- 25 Kid grass of bones,
of sticks, and stones.
- 26 Warm barly gibe lambs,
good food to their dams.
Look dassy well to them,
least dogs undo them.
- 27 Young lamb well sold,
fat lamb twozth gold.
- 28 Keep twins for breed,
as Cows have need.
- 29 One Calf if it please ye,
now reared shall ease ye.
Calves likeli rear,
at rising of pear.
Calf large and lean
is best to wean.
- 30 Calf sick take away,
and house it ye may.
This point I allow,
for servant and Cow.
- 31 Calves ponger than other,
learns one of another.
- 32 No danger at all,
to geld as they fall.
Pet Michael cries
please Butchers eyes.
- 33 Soto ready to fare,
crabes housewives care.
- 34 Leabe Soto but sibe,
the better to thrive.
- 35 Wean such for store,
as sucks besore.
Wean onely but three,
large breeders to be.
- 36 Lamb, bulchin, and pig,
geld under the big.
- 37 Learn twit fir dolt,
in gelding of colt.
- 38 Geld yong the filly,
else perishe twill ginny.
let gelding alone,
so large of bone.
by heathly tits,
few profit hits.
- 39 Breed eber the best,
and do offer the rest.
Of long and large,
take housewife a charge.
- 40 Good coto and good ground,
yields yearly a pound,
Good saring soto,
holds profit with coto.
- 41 Who keeps but twain,
the more may gain.
- 42 Leth justly good garson,
else dize will the Parson.
- 43 Thy garden stop-falloto,
stop hemlock and malloto.
- 44 Like practise they probe,
that hops do lobe.

45. How to make and woad in:
trim bowler to stand in:
Leabe woadling about,
till arboz be out.

46. Who noz sotes Wats,
gets gold and groats.
who sotes in Wap,
gets little that way.

47. Go break up land,
get marrock in hand,
tub root too tough,
foz breaking of plough.

48. What greater crime,
than los of time.

49. Lay land for lease,
break up thoo please,
But fallow not yet,
that hast any wit.

50. Where drink ye toz,
good rich be toz.

51. Small profit is found,
by peeling of ground.

52. Land past the best,
cast up the rest.

Thus endeth Januaries ab-
stract, agreeing with Janu-
aries husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Get pulling books, firs,
foz bzoom and firs.

Pluck bzoom, bzoom till,
cut bzoom, bzoom till.

Bzoom pluck by and by,
break up for Wp.

Friend ringle the hog,
oz look for a dog.

In casting provide,
foz seed lay affoe.

Get doun friend mine,
foz stock and mine.

If earth be not soft,
go dig it aloft.

For quagmire get boots,
tub Alders and roots.

Wp-poles way scant,
foz poles mo plant.

Set chestnut and walenut,
set filbert and small nut.

Wach, plum-tree, and cherry,
young Wap and his berry.

W? set their stone,
unlet leabe out none.

How to hennels to bear,
of apple and pear.

All trees that bear gum,
set now as they come.

How to set oz remove
such stocks as ye love.

Here endeth Januaries short-
remembrances.

Of trees or roots to be set, or
removed.

1 Apple trees of all sorts.

2 Appicocks.

3 Berberies.

4 Bullers black and white.

5 Cherries red and black.

6 Chestnuts.

7 Coznet plums.

8 Damens white and black.

9 Filberts red and white.

10 Gooseberries.

11 Grapes white and red.

12 Green oz grass plums.

13 Hurtleberries.

14 Medlers oz Marles.

15 Mul-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 15 Spilberien. | 23 Strawberryes red and white. |
| 16 Pease white and red. | 24 Serbice trees. |
| 17 Pears of all sorts. | 25 Walnutts white and red. |
| 18 Pear plums black and yellow. | 26 Wardens white and red. |
| 19 Quince-trees. | 27 Wheat plums. |
| 20 Kestrels. | Now set ye may, |
| 21 Kailins. | the boy and bay. |
| 22 Small nuts. | Wauthorn and prim, |
| | for clothes trim. |

Januaries Husbandry. Chap. 32.

A kindly good Janiver,
Freekeh pot by the seer.

Forgotten Month past,
Do now at the last.

Husbandly
lessons.

When Christmas is ended, bid feasting adue,
go play the good husband, thy stock to renew:
Be mindfull of rearing in hope of a gain,
same profit shall give thee reward for thy pain.
Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known
may well kill a neat, and a sheep of his own:
And he that can rear of a pig in his house,
bath cheaper his Bacon, and sweeter his louse.
Who eateth his veal, pig, and lamb, being feorth,
shall twice in a week go to bed without doorth:
Unskilful that pale not, but sell away sell,
shall neber have plenty, where eber they dwell.
Be grave in spending, and careless to save,
and shalp be needy and ready to crave.
Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
and looke for no saison, I tell thee before.
Lay not upon heaps fair yerd to be seen,
if frost will abide it, to field with it cleen.
In winter a fallow some love to bestow,
where waste for the pot they intend for to sow.
In mending of mending, as needeth thy ditch,
get set so quick set it, learn cunningly which,

Rouncival
Peason.

- In hedging (where clay is) get flake as ye know :
of Poplar and Willow, for setwel to grow.
- 7 Leabe killing of Conie, let Doe go to buck,
and vermine they burrow for fear of ill luck :
Feed Dove (no more killing) old dove-house repair,
sabe dove-dung for hop-yard when house ye make fair.
- 8 Dig garden, stroy mallow, now may you at ease,
and set as a dainty thy Rouncival pease.
Go cut and set Roses, choole aptly the plot,
the roots of the youngest are best to be got.
- 9 In time go and bargain, lest woxser ye fall,
for setwel for making, for carriage and all :
To buy at the stub is the best for the buyer,
more timely provision, the cheaper is fire.
- 10 Some burneth a load at a time in his hall,
some never leabe burning till burnt they have all :
Some making of habock, without any wite,
make a many poor souls without fire to sit.
- 11 If frost doth continue this lesson doth well
for comfort of cattel the setwel to sell :
From every tree the superfluous boughes,
now prune for thy neat, thereon to go browse.
- 12 In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
reserbe to each cattel their properly fees :
If Snow do continue, sheep hardly that fare,
crabe Wille and Thy for them for to spare.
- 13 Now lop for thy setwel old pollenger grown,
that hinder the corn or the grasse to be mowen :
In lopping and selling sabe edder and stake,
thine hedges as needeth, to mend or to make.
- 14 In lopping old Tacham for fear of mishap,
one bough stay unlopped to cherish the sap :
The second year after then boldly ye may
for dripping his fellows, that bough cut away.

The property
of soft wood.

15 Lop poplar and fallow, Elm, Maple and prie,
well lased from cattel, till summer to lie :

So far as in lopping their tops ye do sling,
so far without planting, young copice will spring.

16 Such fewel as standing alate ye have bought,
now sell it and make it, and do as ye ought :

Give charge to the hewers, (that many things mase)
to hew out for crotches, for poles, and for spars.

17 If hop-yard or Orchard ye mind for to have,
for hye-poles and crotches, in lopping go lase :

Which husbandly lased, may serbe at a push,
and stop by so having two gaps with a bush.

18 From Christmas, till May be well entred in,
some cattel warfaint, and look poorly and thin :

And chiefly when grasse at first doth appear,
then most is in danger, of all the whole year.

A medicine for
Sint Cattel.

19 Take Uersjuice and beat it, a pint for a Cow,
bay salt a handfull, to rub tongue ye wot how :

That done, with the salt, let her drinke up the rest,
this many times raiseh the feeble up beast.

To fasten loose
seeth in a bul-
lock.

20 Poor bullock with byotwing, and naughtily fed,
scarce feedeth, his teeth be so loose in his head :

Then slice ye the tail, where ye feel it so soft,
with soot and with garlick bound to it aloft.

21 By byambles and bushes, in pasture too full,
poor sheep be in danger, and loseth their wooll :

Now therefore thine ewe, upon lambing so near,
desireth in pasture, that all may be clear.

Ewes upon
eaning.

22 Leave grubbing or pulling of bushes (my son)
till timely thy fences require to be done :

Then take of the best, for to furnish thy turn,
and home with the rest, for the fire to burn.

23 In every green, if the fence be not thine,
now stub up the bushes, the grasse to be fine :

Least

Let neighbour do daily to back them belste,
that neither thy bushes, nor pasture can thrive.

24 In ridding of pasture, with turfs that lie by,
fill every hole up as close as a die:

The labour is little, the profit is gay,
what eber the loytering labourers say.

25 The sticks and the stones go gather up clean;
for hurting of sth, or for harming of green:

For fear of Hugh prowler, get home with the rest,
when frost is at hardest, then carriage is best.

26 Young bydom or good pasture thy ewes do requite, Young Lambs:
warm barth and in safety; their lambs do desire:

Look often well to them, for foxes and dogs,
for pits and for byambles, for barmin and hogs.

27 Boze daintie thy lambs, more worth to be sold,
the sooner the better, for ewe that is old:

But if ye do mind to have milk of the dame,
till Day do not sever the lamb from the same.

28 Ewes yearly by twinning, rich masters do make,
the lamb for such twinners, for breeders go take:

For twinkings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
though some for their twigging, Pccavi may sing.

29 Calves likely that come, between Christmas & Lent
take huswife to rear, or else after repent:

Rearing of
Calves.

Of such as do fall between change and the prime,
no rearing but sell, or go kill them in time.

30 Housle calf and go suckle it; twice in a day,
and after a while, set it water and hay:

Stake ragged for rub on, no such as will bend,
then wean it well tended at fifty days end.

31 The senior weaned, his younger shall teach;
how both to drink water, and hay for to reach:

Boze broken and made of, when ought it doth aile,
more gentle ye make it, for poak, or the paille.

Of gelding.

32 Geld bul-calf, and ram-lamb, as soon as they fall,
for there is lightly no dung at all :
Some spareth the tongue for to pleasure the eye,
to have them shew greater when butcher shall buy.
33 Sows ready to farrow, this time of the year,
are for to be made of, and counted full dear :
For now is the loss of the far of the sow,
more great then the loss of two calves of thy Cow.

Rearing of
Pigs.

34 Of one sow together, rear twa above five,
and those of the fairest, and likeliest to thrive :
Angelt of the best, keep a couple for those,
one boar-pig and sow-pig that sucketh before.

A way to have
a large breed of
hogs.

35 Who hath a desire to have those very large,
at Whitson-tide let him give huswife a charge :
To rear of a sow at once onely but three,
and one of them also a boar for to bee.

Gelding time.

36 Geld under the dam within fortnight at least,
and save both thy money and life of the beast :
Geld latter with gelders as many one do,
and look of a dozen to geld away two.

37 Thy colts for thy saddle, geld young to be light,
for cart do not so if thou judgest aright :
Nor geld not but when they are lusty and fat,
for there is a point to be learned in that.

38 Geld fillies (but tits) per nine days of age,
they die else of gelding, (for gelders be rage)
Young fillies so likely, of bulk and of bone,
keep such to be breedens, let gelding alone.

Rear the fairest
of all things.

39 For gaining a trifle, sell aben thy sowe,
what joy to acquaintance, what pleasureth more :
The larger of body, the better for breed,
more forward of growing, more better they speed.
40 Good mil-crow well fed, that is fair and sound,
is pearly for profit as good as a pound :

And

And yet by the year, I have probed per now,
as good to the purse is a sow as a cow.

41 Keep one and keep both, with as little a cost,
then all shall be saved, and nothing be lost.

Of Cow and
Sow.

Both having together, what profit is caught,
good huswives (I warrant ye) need not be taught.

42 For lamb, pig, and calf, and other the like,
rich so, as thy cattel the Lord do not strike :

43 If ye deal guilefull, person will dye be,
and so to your self, a worse turn ye may geve.

44 Thy garden-plot lately, well trenched and mucht,
would now be twisallowed, the mallows out pluckt:

Well cleansed and purged, of root and of stone,
that fault therein afterward, found there be none.

45 Remember thy hop-yard, if season be dry,
now dig it, and weed it, and so let it lie :

Weeding of
hop-yard.

Boze sen the layer, the better his lust,
more apt to bear hops, when it crumbles like dust.

46 To arbour begun, and quick-setted about,
no powling, no wabling, till set be far out :

For rotten and aged may stand for a few,
but hold to their tackling, there do but a few.

47 In January husband, that poureth the grotes,
will break up his lay, or be sowing of oats :

Sowing of
Oats.

Oats sown in January, lay by thy wheat,
in May buy the hay, for the cattel to eat.

48 Let servant be ready, with mattock in hand,
to stub up the bushes, that nopeth the land :

And lumber some root, so annoying the plough,
turn upward their arles, with sorrow enough.

49 Who breaketh up timely his fallow or lay,
lets forward his husbandry many a way :

Breaking up
lay in some
country.

This timely well ended, both forwardly bring,
not onely thy tillage, but all other thing.

E

49 Though

- 49 Though lay-land ye break up, when The Almanac is
for sowing of barley, or oats thereupon : (gon,
Yet haste not to fallow, till March be begun,
lest afterward wishing, it had been undone.
50 Such land as ye break up, for barley to sow,
two earths at the least, per ye sow it, bestow :
If land be thereafter, set oating apart,
and follow this lesson, to comfort thy heart.
51 Some breaking up lay, soweth oats to begin,
to suck out the moisture, so sowre therein.
Yet oats with her sucking a peler is found,
both ill to the master, and worse to some ground.
52 Land arable, driven or worn to the proof,
it travaeth some rest for thy profits beboof :
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to graze,
more soon to be pasture, to bring it to palse.

Thus ends Januarie husbandry.

Februarie Abstract. Chap. xxxiii.

- L**ay compass enow,
yet eber ye plow.
2 Place dung-heaps affow,
more barely to grow.
3 Eat etch or ye plow,
with hog, sheep, and cow.
Sow Lintels ye may,
and peason gray.
Keep white unston,
till more be known.
4 Sow pease good trull,
the spoon past full.
Fine seeds then sow,
whitest spoon doth grow.
5 Sow fallow the plow,
and harrow enow.
So harrow ye shall,
till covered be all.
- 6 Sow pease not too thin,
per plow ye set in.
7 Late sown sowe noeth,
late ripe hog stoweth.
8 Some probender save,
for plow-horse to have.
To oxen that dray,
give hay, and not straw.
To kers ye may
mix straw with hay.
9 Much carting ill tillage,
makes some to fly billage.
10 Use cattel aright,
to keep them in plight.
11 Good quick-set bur,
old gathered will die.
12 Stick boloes and arrow,
where runcibals grow.

13 Sow

13 Some kernels and haw,
 where redge ye did draw.
 14 Sow mustard-seed,
 and help to kill weed.
 ¶ Where stes do grow,
 see nothing ye sowe.
 15 Set vines and offer,
 plash hedge for inclosure.
 Feed highly the swan,
 to love her good man.
 Rest bie I advise,
 lest food do arise.
 16 Land meadows spare,
 their doing is good ware.
 17 Go strike off the notwis,
 of desling mowls.
 Such billocks in tain,
 lay lebelled plain.
 18 To wet the land,
 let mow-hill stand.
 19 Poor cattel crabe
 some shift to have.
 20 Sow little gibeth,
 that hardy libeth.
 21 Mid barley all now,
 clean forth the mow.
 Choice seed out draw,
 save cattel for draw.
 22 To coast man ride,
 lent sunn provide.
 Thus endeth Februaryes ab-
 stract, agreeing with Februaryes
 husbandry.
 Other short remembrances.
 Trench meadows and redge,
 dike, quick-set, and hedge.
 To plots not full,

adde hzamble and bull.
 Let tobeat and the rie
 for together still lie.
 Such straw some save,
 for thacker to have.
 Poor conse to bagged
 is soon ober-lagged.
 Plash burrows, let clapper,
 thy dog is a snapper.
 Good sight tubs lobes,
 must seed their dokes.
 Bid hatching advise,
 cast hatch into mew.
 Keep sheep out of byers,
 keep beast out of miers.
 Keep lambs from fox,
 else shepherd go bor.
 Good neighbour mine,
 now take thy swine.
 Sow ebery day,
 let boys ye may.
 Sow set for thy pot,
 best verds to be got.
 For flowers go set,
 all sorts ye can get.
 As winter doth probe,
 so may ye remobe.
 Sow all things rear,
 for all the year.
 March ponds, go look
 to well and hook.
 Anabes seed repent,
 to seal in Lent.
 All's as they get,
 that cometh to net.
 With much regards,
 make billocks in yards.

¶ Here ends Februaryes short Remembrances.

*February fill the dike,
With what thou dost like.*

*Forgotten month past,
Do now at the last.*

- W**ho layeth on dung, yer he layeth on plow,
such husbandry useth, as thrist doth allow,
One moneth yer ye spread it, so still let it stand,
yer eber ye plow it, ye take it in hand.
2 Place dung-bean allow, by the furrow along,
where water all winter-time did it such wrong.
So make ye the land to be lusty and fat,
and toyn thereon soton, to be better for that.
3 So plow in th' stubble, for now is the season,
for sowing of sicke, of beans, and of peason.
Sow rouncibale t'mely, and all that be gray,
but sow not the white, till St. Gregories day.
4 So peason and beans, in the wane of the Moon,
who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon.
That they with the planet, may rest and arise,
and flourish with bearing, most plentiful wise.
5 Friend harrow in time, by some manner of means,
not onely thy peason, but also thy beans.
Unbarrowed die, being buried in clay,
where barrowed flourish, as flowers in May.
6 Both peason and beans sow afoze ye do plow,
the sooner ye barrow, the better for you.
White peason so good for the purse and the pot,
let them be well used, well else do ye not.
7 Have eye unto harben, what eber ye sow,
for fear of mischances, by riping too slow.
Lest corn be destroyed, contrary to right,
by hogs, or by cartel, by day or by night.
8 Good pebender labouring horses would have,
good hay and good plenty, plough-oren do crave.
To hale out thy muck, and to plow out thy ground,
or else it may hinder the many a pound.

- 9 Who slacketh his tillage a cartter to be,
for a groat got abroad, at home shall lose their;
And so by his doing he brings out of heart;
both land for the corn, and horse for the cart.
- 10 Who abuseth his cattel, and starves them for meat,
by carting or ploughing, his gain is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
hath gain ed his cornloze, and cattel in plight.
- 11 Buy quick-set at a market, new gathered and small,
buy bushes of willow, to fence it withall.
Set willows to grow, in the head of a stake,
for cattel: all summer, a shadow to make.
- 12 Strick plenty of boughs among runcibal peale,
to climber thereon, and to branch at their ease: Runcibal
pealon.
So doing, more tender and greater they wax,
if Peacock and Turkey leaue, folowing their bray.
- 13 Now sow and go harrow, where edge ye did have,
the seed of the bramble, with kernal and haw:
Which ebered oberly, sun to cut out,
go see it be ditched, and fenced about.
- 14 Where banks be amended, and newly up cast,
sow mustard seed, after a howe be past:
Where plots full of nettles be noysome to eye,
sow thereupon hemp seed, and nettles will die.
- 15 The birkes and the olers cut, and go ters
if grape be unpleasant, a better go get:
Feed swan, and go make her up strongly a nell,
for fear of a fload, good and high is the bell.
- 16 Land meadow that yearly is spared for hay,
now fence it and spare it, and dung it pray:
Get moult catcher, cunningly moult for to kill,
and hartow, and cast abroad ebery hill.
- 17 Where meadow or pasture to mow ye do lay,
let moult be dispatched, some in inner of way:

- Then call abroad wile-bill, as flat as ye tan,
 for many plain conditions following than,
 18 If pasture be mure to be given to be wet,
 then beat with the mure-bill, though thick it be set:
 That lamb may sit on it, and lorn sit by,
 or else to sit by it, and warmer to lie.
 19 Friends, always let this be a part of thy rate,
 for with it good pasture, lay pasture to spare:
 So have you good feeding, in bushes and leas,
 and quickly late ending, of cattle in ease.
 20 Where cattle may run about robing at will,
 from pasture to pasture, for best so till:
 There pasture and cattle, both hungry and bare,
 for want of good pasturing, woeful do fare.
 21 Now throw out thy barley, for mule and for swine,
 for bread-corn (if thou be) to feed as shall mind.
 If thou for the fox-bee, ye mure for to have,
 of wheat and of mealin, whiche so ever thou take.
 22 Now timely for Lent-time, thy money misburle,
 the longer ye tarry, for profit the more.
 If one pennyantage, be therein to take,
 of roan-male or Fleecing, be sure to have it.

Thus ends Februarys husbandry

Marches Abstract. Chap. xxi.

- W**hile peason sith,
 scare hungry crow.
 2 Spare meadow for hay,
 spare warben for hay.
 3 Keep sheep from dog,
 keep lamb from dog.
 If foxes make them,
 then watch or bout them.
 4 March day or wet,
 hop-grounds go let.
 Young roots well dress,
 peabecker best.
 Grant hop great bill,
 to grow at will.
 Atom hop long gut,
 may get rich.
 5 Here learn the way,
 hop roots to lay.
 6 Knees tell to prove,
 thus let I love.
 7 Leave space and room,
 to billock to home.
 8 At hedge and willow,
 hop makes his pillow.
 Good bearing hop,
 climb up to the top.

Step hop from sun,
 and hop is undone.
 9 Hop tools procure,
 that may endure.
 Iron crow like a stake,
 deep hole to make.
 A scraper to pare
 the earth about bare.
 A bone to raise root,
 like sole of a boot.
 Sharpe knife to cut
 superfluous gut.
 10 Make grafting lobes,
 nolo grafting probes.
 Of ebery suit,
 grafting basiny fruit.
 Graft good fruit all,
 or graft not at all.
 11 Graft soon may be lost,
 both grafting and cost.
 Learn here take heed,
 what counsel doth beed.
 12 Sow barley that can,
 too soon ye shall ban.
 Let horse keep his own,
 till barley be sown.
 Sow when the land,
 with plentiful hand.
 Sow over and under,
 in clay is no wonder.
 13 By sowing in wet,
 is little to get.
 14 Straight follow the plow,
 and best also show.
 15 With sing go sowing,
 to scare a crow.
 16 Sow after a dore,
 when barley doth sowe.
 More handsome to make it,

to mow and rake it.
 Learn here ye may,
 best harrowing way.
 17 Sow rotol the wheat,
 where clots be too great.
 18 Make ready a plot,
 for seeds for the pot.
 19 But searching mindes,
 the best way findes.
 20 For garden best,
 in south south-west.
 21 Good they bring seeds,
 ehill tulture weeds.
 22 For summer sow now,
 for winter the sowe.
 23 Learn time to know,
 to let or sow.
 24 Young plants soon dy,
 that grow too dry.
 25 In country doth rest,
 what season is best.
 26 Good peason and shee,
 make pottage for thee.
 27 Have spoon-meat enough,
 for cart and the plough.
 Good poore man's law,
 is poore man's care.
 And not to boast,
 of sod and roast.
 28 Cause rook and raven
 to have a new haven.
 Thus endeth the marches
 and the bandy.

Other short Remembrances.
 Geld Lambs now all,
 straight as the fall.
 Look twice a day,
 lest Lambs decay.

Where horse did barrow,
 put stones in barrow,
 And lay them by,
 in heaps on hie.
 Let or once sat,
 lose nothing of that.
 Now hunt with dog
 unpoked bog.
 With doves good luck,
 rear goose and duck.
 To spare a right,
 spare March his sight.

Seeds and Herbs of the
 Kitchen.

A Mens
 Betons
 Bletes or Blets, white or yel-
 low
 Bloodwort
 Bugloss
 Burnet
 Burrage
 Cabbage remove in June
 Clarie
 Coleworts
 Cresses
 Endive
 Fenel
 French Bellofs
 French Saffron set in August
 Langbeef
 Leeks remove in June
 Lettice remove in May
 Longwort
 Libertwort
 Marigold often cut

Pe rury
 Pints at all times
 Pep
 Onions from December to
 March
 Orach or Arach, red and
 white
 Patience
 Parcelep
 Penzotal
 Primrose
 Rozet
 Rosemary in the spring-
 time to grow, south or
 west

Sage red and white
 English Saffron set in
 August
 Summer Sabozie
 Sozel
 Spinage
 Succozie
 Stiches
 Tanfie
 Time
 Violets of all sorts
 Winter Sabozie

Herbs and Roots for Sallats
 and Sauce.

Alexanders at all times
 Arisboken
 Blessed Thistle, or Cardus
 Benedicus
 Cucumbers in April and May
 Cresses, sow with Lettice in
 the spring
 Endive

Mustard

Mustard seed sown in the Spring
and at Michaelmas

Mustard-million, in April and
May

Mint

Purflaine

Radish, after remove them

Rampions

Rock in April

Sage

Sozel

Spinage for the summer

Sea holly

Spargel, let grow two years,
and then remove

Shirrets, set these plants in

March

Succorie

Taragon, set in slips in March

Violets of all sorts

These buy with the penny,

Or look not for any.

Capers

Chamomile

Olives

Oranges

Rice

Sampire

Herbs or Roots to boil or
to butter.

Beans set in winter

Cabbage sown in March, and

after remove

Carets

Citrons sown in March

Wards in May

Sabbots sown in June

Pompions in May

Peas in winter

Puncibal peas set in winter

Peas sown in June

Turneps in March and April

Screwing Herbs of all
sorts.

Wassil fine and bushy, sown in May

Waulme in March

Camomil

Costmary

Cowslips and Pegles

Wasses of all sorts

Sweet Fenel

Servander

Stop set in February

Labender

Labender spike

Labender cotton

Marjoram brotted, sown or set

at the spring

Maundeline

Penyzol

Roses of all sorts, in January

and September

Red Spits

Sage

Tanffe

Violets

Winter Sabote

Herbs, branches, and flowers, for
windows and pots.

Peas, sown or set in plants in

January

Batchelloz buttons

Bottles

Bortles, blue, red, and tawny:

Columbines

Champions

Coliclips

Daffadownillies

Eglantine, or Sweet-brier

Fethersto

Floweramour, soto in May

Flower de luce

Flower gentle, white and red

Flower nice

Gilliflowers, red white, and carnation, set in the spring, and at the hardest, in pots, pails, or tubs, or so: summer in beds.

Hollibocks, white, red, and carnation.

Indian eye, soto in May, or set in slips in March.

Labender of all sorts

Larks foot

Laus tibi

Lilium conballum

Lillies red and white, soto or set in March, or September.

Marigold double

Myella Romana

Peonies, or Portlakes

Pagles green and yellow

Pinks of all sorts

Quens Gilliflowers

Rosemary

Roses of all sorts

Snag dragons

Sops of laine

Sweet William

Sweet Johns

Star of Berblis

Star of Jerusalem

Stock Gilliflowers of all sorts

Tuft Gilliflowers

Welbet flowers, or French

Marigolds

Violets, yellow and white.

Wall Gilliflowers of all sorts

Herbs to still in Summer.

Blessed Thistle

Betonic

Bill

Endbe

Erebright

Fennel

Fumetole

Flap

Spinks

Plantain

Roses red and damask

Raspies

Saxifrage

Straberries

Sorel

Suckozie

Woodzoff for sweet waters and cakes.

Necessary Herbs to grow in the Garden of Physick, not rehearsed before.

Herbs of Root to hold or

Aunis

Archangel

Betonic

Cheribill

Cinquifolle

Cummin

Dragons

Dr-

- 8 Dittan? or garden Ginger
- 9 Gromel seed for the stone
- 10 Part-Strong
- 11 Pozebeund
- 12 Lobeage for the stone
- 13 Licoraz
- 14 Pandzake
- 15 Spitchwort
- 16 Ponies
- 17 Poppy
- 18 Keto
- 19 Kubarb
- 20 Smallbeck for swelling

- 21 Sapstrage for the stone
- 22 Sabine for the bots
- 23 Spitchwort
- 24 Valerian
- 25 Woadb'n.

Thus ends in tryer,
of herbs the chief:
To get more skill,
read whom you will.
Such mo to have,
of field go crabe.

Marches Husbandry. Chap. xxxvi.

Marches best to be sold,
Worth Kings ransom of gold:

Forgotten month past,
Do not at the last.

White pealon best good for the por and the purple,
by sowing too timely, probe often the worse:
Because they be tender, and hatest the cold,
probe Barch yet be low them, for being too bold,
2 Spate meadow at Gregory, Barthes at Pask,
for fear of dry summer, no longer time ask;
Then hedge them, & ditch them, below thereon p the,
royn, meadow, and pasture, ask alway good fence.
3 Of madders and mungrels, that many we see,
a number of thousands, too many there be.
Watch therefore in Lent, forby they go look,
for dogs will have blawking by hook or by crook.
4 In Barth at the furthest, dry season or wet,
hop roots so well chosen, let skillfull go let.
The goodlier and yonger, the better I love,
well gutted and pured, the better they probe.
5 Some lay th them crole-wise along in the ground,
as high as the knie, they do cover up round:

In Lent have
an eye to therp-
biters.

Setting of hops.

Some

Some prick up a sick in the midd of the same,
that little round billock the better to frame.

6 Some maketh a hollownes, half a foot deep,
with four less in it, set slant-wise aslep;

One from another in order to lie,

and thereon a billock, as round as a pie.

7 Five foot from another, each billock would stand,
as straight as a lebelled line with the hand.

Let every billock, be four foot wide,
the better to come to, on every side.

8 By willows that groweth, thy hop-ward without
and also by hedges, thy meadows about :

Good hop hath pleasure to climb and to spread,
if sun may haue passage to comfort her head.

9 Get crow made of iron, deep hole for to make,
with cross oberthwart it, as deep as a stake :

A tunc and a pacer, like sole of a boot,
to pace away grasse, and kille up the root.

10 In March is good grafting, the skillfull do know,
so long as the winde in the East do not blow.

From Boon being changed, till haue be the prime,
for grafting or cropping, is harp good time.

11 Things grafed or planted, the greatest and least,
do stand againe temped, the birch and the beest :

Defended shall prosper the ruder is lost,
the thing with the labour, the time and the cost.

12 Sow barley in March, in April and May,
the later in land, and the sooner in clay :

What worse in barley than wetness and cold,
what better for skillfull, than time to be hold.

13 Who soweth his barley, too soon or in rain,
of oats and of rishles, shall after complain :

I speak not of Bar-weed, cockle and such,
that noyeth the barley, to often and much.

- 14 Let barley be harrowed, finely as dust,
then workmanly trench it, and sence it ye must.
This season well plied, let sowing an end,
and praise and pray God, a good harbest to send.
- 15 Some rowleth their barley, straight after a rain,
when first it appeareth to lebel in plain :
The barley sowed, the better doth grow,
and better ye make it at harbest to mow.
- 16 Oats, barley, and pease, harrow after ye sow,
for rie harrow first, as already ye know :
Leaue wheat little clod, for to cover the head,
that after a frost, it may out and go spread.
- 17 If clod in the wheat, will not break in the frost,
if now ye do rowl it, it quitteth the cost :
But see when you rowl it the weather be dry,
or else it were better unrowled to lie.
- 18 In March and in April, from morning to night,
in sowing and setting, good huswives delight :
To have in a garden, or other like plot,
to trim up their houses, and furnish their pot.
- 19 The nature of flowers, Dame Physick doth shew,
he teacheth them all to be known to a few.
To set or to sow, or else sown to remove,
how that should be practised, learn if ye love.
- 20 Land falling or lying, full south or south-west,
for profit by tillage, is likely the best :
So garden with orchard, and hop-yard I finde,
that want the like benefit, grow out of kinde.
- 21 If field to bear corn, a good tillage doth crabe,
what think you of garden, what garden would have?
In field without cost, be assured of wards,
in garden be sure, thou loest thy seeds.
- 22 At spring for the summer, sow garden ye shall,
at harbest for winter, or sow not at all.

Rowling of
barley.

Gardening.

To know good
land.

Ort

- Of digging, removing, and weeding ye sh,
makes herbs the more wholesome, and greater to be.
- 23 Time fair, to sow, or gather be bold,
but let or remove, when weather is cold.
- Cut all things or gather, the Moon in the wane,
but sow in increasing, or give it its hane.
- 24 Now lets do ask watring, with pot or with dish,
new sown do not so, if ye do as I wish:
- Through running with dibble, rake, mattock, & spade,
by line and by level, trim garden is made.
- 25 Who soweth too lateward have seldom good seed,
who soweth too soon, little better shall speed:
- Apt time and the season, so divers to hit,
let aier and later help practice and wit.
- 26 Now larks are in season, for pottage full good,
and spareth the milch-cow, and purgeth the blood.
- These having with peason, for pottage in Lent,
thou sparest both oatmeal, and bread to be spent.
- 27 Though never so much a good huswife doth care,
that such as labour have husbandly care:
- Yet feed them, and cram them, till purse do lack chink,
no spoon-meat, no belly full, labourers think.
- 28 Kill crow, pie, and badger, rook, buzzard, and raven,
or else go desire them to seek a new haven:
- In scaling the poungest, to pluck off his beak,
beware how you climber, for breaking your neck.
- Thus endeth Marches husbandry.

Destroy pies;
rooks, and ra-
vens nests, &c.

Aprils Abstract. Chap. xxxvii.

Some Champions lay
to fallow in May.

2 When tilth plots break,
poor cattel cries creak.

3 One day per ye plots,
spread compass enow.

4 Some sodder tuperth,

in fen, where it lieth.

5 Then champion might,
have cow-meat for night.

6 Set hop his pole,
make deep his hole.

7 First bark go sell,
per timber ye sell.

8 Fence

- 8 Fence coppies in,
pet hewers begin.
 - 9 The straightest ye know,
for stables let grow.
 - 10 Crab-tree preferbe,
for plough to serbe.
 - 11 Get timber out,
per year go about.
 - 12 Some country lack plow-meat,
and some do lack cow-meat.
 - 13 Small commons and bare,
yields cattel ill fare.
 - 14 Some common with geese,
and sheep without fence.
 - Some tithes blithly bring,
and hogs without ring.
 - 15 Some champions agree,
as wash doth with be.
 - Thus endeth Aprils abstract; agreeing with Aprils husbandry.
- 16 Get swine-herd for hog,
but kill not with dog.
Whence swine-herd doth lack,
corn goeth to wrack.
 - 17 All goes to the devil,
where shepherd is evil.
 - 18 Come home from land,
with stone in hand.
 - 19 Man cow prohibits,
with dairie guides.
 - 20 Shut Cisse lintaught,
hath whitmeat naught.
 - 21 Some bringeth in gains,
some lose besides pains.
 - 22 Wm Cisse, fault known,
with more then thine own.
 - Such Wieris, such Pan,
such Master, such Man.

Aprils Husbandry. Chap. xxxviii.

Sweet April flowers,
Do spring May flowers.

Forgotten month past,
Do not at the last.

In Cambridge-shire forward, to Lincoln-shire way,
the Champion maketh his fallow in May:
Then thinking so doing, one tillage worth twain;
by forcing of weed, by that means to refrain.

2 If April be dripping, then do I not hate,
for him that hath little, his fallowing late:
Else otherwise fallowing timely is best,
for saving of cattel, of plough and the rest.

3 Be sure of plough to be ready at hand,
per rampalls ye spread, that on hillsides did stand:
Less drying so lying, do make it decay,
per obermuch water do wash it away.

4 Look now to provide ye of meadow for hay,
if fence be drowned, there cheapest ye may.

In:

In ten for the bullock, for horse not so well,
count best the best cheap, wheresoever ye dwell.

5 Prohibe ye for cow-meat, for cattel at night,
and chiefly where commons lie far out of sight:

Where cattel be tide, without any meat,
that profit by dairry, can never be great.

Put poles to
your hops.

6 Get into thy hop-pard with plenty of poles:
among the same hillocks, divide them by doles:

Thre poles to a hillock (I pass not how long)
shall yield the more profit, set deeply and strong.

7 Sell bark for timber, yet timber ye sell,
cut low by the ground, or else do ye not well:

In breaking save crooked for mill and for ships:
and ever in hewing, save carpenters chips.

8 First set it well fenced, yet hewers begin,
then set it well stabled, without and within:

Thus being preferred, and husbandly done,
shall sooner raise profit to thee, or thy son.

Seedling of
woods.

9 Leave growing for stables, the likeliest and best,
though seller and buyer, dispatched the rest.

In bushes, in hedge-row, in grove, and in wood,
this lesson observed, is needfull and good.

10 Save elm, ash, and crab-tree, for cart and for plough,
save step for a stile, of the crotch of a bough:

Save hazel for forks, save fallow for rake,
save hylber and thorn, thereof shall to make.

11 Make riddance of carriage, yet pear go about,
for spoiling of plant that is newly come out:

To carter with oren, this message I bring,
leave not or abroad, for annoying the spring.

12 Allowance of fodder, some countries do yield,
as good for the cattel, as hay in the field:

Some mow up their head-lands, & plots among corn,
and drive to leave nothing, unknown, or unthorn.

13 Some

- 13 Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
and some overlapeth the commons too much :
The pestered commons small profit both geve,
and profit is little some reape, I helieue.
- 14 Some pester the commons with iades & with geese,
with hog without ring, & with sheep without sterre ;
Some lose a days labour with seeking their own,
some meet with a bootp they would not have known.
- 15 Great troubles and losses, the champion sees,
and eber in hawking, as waspes among Bees :
As charity that way, appeareth but small,
so lesse be their winnings, or nothing at all.
- 16 Where champion wanted, a swine-herd for hog,
there many complaineth, of naughty mans dog :
Where each his own keeper, appoints without care,
their corn is deltroied, per men be aware.
- 17 The land is well bearded, with help of the sold,
for one or two crops, if so long it will hold :
If shepheard will keep them, from sleeping of corn,
the walk of his sheep might the better be born.
- 18 Where stones be too many, annoying thy land,
make seruant come home with a stone in his hand :
By daily so doing, haue plenty pe Hall,
both handsome for pasing, and good for a wall.
- 19 From April beginning, till Andrew be past,
so long with good huswife, her dairey doth last :
Good milch-cow and pasture, good husbands provide,
the residue good huswives, know best how to guide.
- 20 All huswife unskillful, to make her own cheese,
through trusting of others, hath this for her lees :
Her milk-pan and cream-pot, so flabbered and soft,
that butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
- 21 Where some of a cow do raile yearly a pound,
with such ill huswives, no penny is found :

Ill huswives
sayings.

Then dairy-maid Cissy, her fault being known,
apace a may strudgerb with more than betwixt
22 Then Neighbour, thy Gods take it and pay thy
good servant for dairy-house, with bet to the
Such master such man, such mistress such maid,
such husband and such wife, and house and maid

A lesson of dairy-maid Cissy, of a topping goods in a maid
A wife that will, So Cissy that let her
A good husband please, must mark this note:
But run with skill, What fault deserves
Such guests as these, a brushed case.

Gebezie, Lark wife, and Argos his wife,
Tom piper, poor, Goble, and Lazarus their
Rough Esau, with Paulin, and gentiles that trail
With bishop that burneth, thus know ye them all,
These toppingly guests be in number but ten,
As wellcome in dairy, as Bears among men,
Which being described, take heed of ye shall,
For danger of after-claps, after the fall.

- White and dry. 1. Gebezie, his itternels was whiter and drier,
Such cheese good Cissy ye noted too me:
Too salt. 2. Leabe Lot with his pillar, good Cissy, aldre,
much saltness in where meat is ill for the bone.
Full of eyes. 3. If cheese in dairy have Argus his eyes,
tell Cissy the fault in bet her wifery mess.
Hoven. 4. Tom piper hath hoven and pulled up cheeks:
if cheese be so hoven, make Cissy to look green.
Tough. 5. Poor Goble be suggest his leatherly read,
if cheese abide tugging, rug Cissy a crash.
6. If Lazar so loathsome in cheese be left o,
let bayes amend Cissy, or shift her aside.
Full of hairs. 7. Rough Esau was hairy, from top to the foot,
if cheese so appeareth, call Cissy a lint.

- 8 As Dublin men, would Cister be dressed,
 let whey in her cheeles, not halfe enough pressed.
 9 If gentils be screaming, call maggot the pie,
 if cheele have gentils, at Cister by and by.
 10 While Cister (good mistris) that bishop both ban,
 for burning the misse of her cheele to the pan.

Full of whey.

Full of gentils.

Burnt to the pan.

If thou, so oft bearen,
 amended by this.

I will no more threaten,
 I promise thee Cister.

Thus, daier man Cister rehearsed ye see
 what faults with good huswife, in daier house be.
 Of market abhorred, in household a grief,
 to matted and mistris, as ill as a thief.

Thus endeth Apylls Husbandry.

Maye Abstract. Chap. 52.

Put I and from Cister,
 to milk and to sold.

2 Be not too bold,
 to milk and to sold.

3 Five Cister allow
 to every Cister.

4 Sheep wrigling ran,
 hath made without fail.

5 Beat hard in the reed,
 where house hath need.

6 Leabe cropping from May,
 to Michaelmas day.

Let Abbe be killed,
 else trees will be spilled.

7 How thesers warn,
 to rid the barn.

8 Be sure of hay
 till the end of May.

9 Let sheep still flank,
 where corn is too rank.

In wood-land leber,
 in champion neber.

10 In weeding away,
 as soon as ye may.

11 For corn here read,
 what man here need.

12 Who weeding lacketh,
 good husbandry lacketh.

13 How much of bank,
 that melle to rank.

14 The bank go and to,
 where barley did grow.

The next crop wheat,
 in husbandry neat.

15 How penance come,
 for barbest to come.

16 Make hemp and flax,
 that spinneeth lacks.

17 Teach hop to clime,
 for now it is time.

18 Through sowles and weeds,
 podd hop all needs.

Cut off, or crop
 superfluous hop.

The sisters of time
 make hops to pine.

19 Some rakeeth their wheat
 with rake that is great.

Do titters and time
be gotten out fine.

20 How lets do crabe
some weeding to habe.

21 How drain as ye like
both in and oise.

22 Watch Bees in May,
for swarming away.

Both now, and in June,
mark master bees tune.

23 Twissail to the land,
lest plough still stand.

24 No longer tarry,
out compass carry.

25 Where need doth pray it,
there be you lay it.

26 Set back and home
to gather up stone.

27 No grays with the calves,
take nothing to balbes.

28 Be sure the neat,
habe water and meat.

29 By tainting of ground
destruction is found.

30 How carriage to get,
home setuel to set.

tell lagot and billet,
for sieving gillet.

31 In Summer for bring
let city be buying.

Make collies packing,
lest coals be lacking.

See opened sack,
for two in a pack.

32 Let noddling patch
go sleep a match.

33 What as you will,
now ply you still.

34 Fine Basil sows,
in a pot to grow:

Fine seeds sow now,
before ye sow now.

35 Keep of from cow,
for causes snow.

Thus endeth Mays abstract, a-
greeting with Mays husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

From bull cow fast,
till Crouchmas be past.

From heifer bull hide thes,
till Lammes bid thes.

3. Helens day
August.

Here ends Mays short remembrances.

Mays Husbandry. Chap. 40:

Gold May and windy,
Barn filleth up finely.

Forgotten month past,
Do now at the last.

AT Philip and Jacob, away with the lambs,
that thinkest to have any milk of their dams:
At Lammes leave nothing, for fear of a thing,
lest Requiem eternam in winter they sing.

- 2 To milke and to sold them, is much to require,
except ye have pasture to fill their desire :
Yet many by milking, such heed they do take,
not hurting their bodies, much profit do make.
- 3 Fibe ewes to a cow, make proof by a scope,
shall double thy dairy, else trust me no more :
Yet many a good huswife, that knoweth the skill,
have mixt and unmixt, at their pleasure and will.
- 4 If sheep or thy lamb fall a wiggling with tail,
go by and by search it, whiles help may prebail :
That Barberlike handled, I dare cher assure,
cast dust in her arse, thou hast knight the cure.
- 5 Where houses be reeded (as houses have need)
now pare off the mols, and go beat in the seed :
The fustier ye dribe it, the smoother and plain,
more handsome ye make it, to shut off the rain.
- 6 From May till October, leaue cropping, for why,
in woodleer, whatsoeber thou croppest shall die.
Where Ibie embraceth the tree very sore,
kill Ibie, else tree will addle no more.
- 7 Keep threshing for threher, till May be come in,
to have, to be sure, fresh chaff in the bin :
And somewhat to scramble, for hog and for hen,
and work when it raineth, for loptering men.
- 8 Be sure of hay, and of probender some,
for labouring cattel, till pasture be come :
And if ye do mind to have nothing to serbe,
have one thing or other, for all things to serbe.
- 9 Ground compassed well a fallowing year,
if wheat or thy barley too rank do appear,
Now eat it with sheep, or else mow it pou may,
for ledging, and so, to the birds for a prey.
- 10 In May get a weed-hook, a crock and a globe,
and weed out such weeds as the corn vorth not lobe :

Count ston
no sore.

Weeding.

For weeding of Winter-corn, now is the best,
but June is the better for weeding the rest.

11 The Hay-weed doth burn, and the thistle doth fret,
the Fitches pull downward, both Rie & the Wheat,
The Brake and the Cockle be noysome too much,
yet like unto Boddle no weed there is such.

12 Slack neber thy weeding, for dearth nor for cheap,
the corn shall regard it, yet eber ye reap:
And specially where ye do trust for to seed,
let that be well used, the better to speed.

13 In May is good sowing thy Buck or thy Brank,
that black is as Pepper, and smelleth as rank.
It is to thy land, as comfort or much,
and all things it maketh as fat as a Buck.

14 Sow Buck after Barley, or after thy Wheat,
a peck to a rood, if the measure be great:
Thy earths see you gibe it, and sow it aboue,
and harrow it finely, if Buck you do lobe.

15 Who Pescods would gather, to have with the lad,
to serbe for his household till harvest be past,
But sow them in May, in a corner ye shall,
where through so late growing no hindrance may fall.

Sowing of
hemp and flax.

16 Good flax and good hemp for to have of her own,
in May a good huswife will see it be sown.
And afterwards trim it, to serbe at a need;
the spindle to spin, and the carle for her seed.

17 Get into thy hop-yard, for it is time
to teach Robin hop on his pole how to clime:
To follow the Sun, as his property is,
and weed him and trim, if ought go amiss.

18 Gaze Thistle, and Mustard-seed, Pemlock, & Bur,
Tyme, Wallow, and Rattle, that keep such a hur:
With Peacock and Turkey, that nibbles off top,
are very ill neightbours to ally poor Hop.

19 From

- 19 From wheat go and rake out, the titters of tine,
if ear be not forth, it will rise again the :
Use now in thy Rie, little raking of none,
break tine from it's root, and so let it alone.
- 20 Banks newly quicksetted, some weeding do crave Weeding of
quickset.
the kindlier nourishment, thereby for to have :
Then after a shower to weeding a snatch,
more easily weed, with the root to dispatch.
- 21 Then sen and the quagmire, so marish by kind,
and are to dryned, now win to thy mind :
Which pearly undrained, and suffer'd uncut,
annopeth the medows, that thereon do but.
- 22 Take heed to thy Bees, that are ready to swarm, Swarming
of Bees.
the loss thereof now, is crowns worth of harm :
Let skilful be ready, and diligence seen,
lest being too careless, thou losest thy been.
- 23 In May at the farthest, twisallow thy land,
much drought may else after, cause plots for to stand:
This tith being done, ye have passed the worst,
then after who ploweth, plow thou with the best.
- 24 Twisallow once ended, get tumbrel and man,
and compass that fallow, as soon as ye can :
Let skilful bestow it, where need is upon,
more profit the sooner, to fallow thereon.
- 25 Hide badlands withmuck, if ye will to the knees,
So dopped and shadowed, with bushes and trees :
Bear plots full of galls, if ye plow oberthwart,
and compass it then, is a husbandly part.
- 26 Let children be hired to lay to their bones,
from fallow as needeth, to gather up stones,
What wisdom, for profit, adviseth unto,
that husband and hufwife, must willingly do.
- 27 To graze with thy calves, in some meadow plot neer
where neither their mothers, may see them, nor beer:

Let not cattel
want water.

where water is plenty, and barth to sit warm,
and look well unto them, for raking of harm.

28 Pinch neber thy wennels of water and meat,
if eber thou hoped, for to have good nest :

In summer time daily, in winter in frost,
if cattel lack drink, they be utterly lost.

29 For cobering much, overlay not thy ground,
and then shall thy cattel be lussy, and sound,
But pinch them of pasture, while summer doth last,
and list at their tails per the winter be past.

30 Get home with thy sowl, made ready to set,
the sooner the easier, carriage to get :

Ortherwise linger, carriage thereon,
till (whereas thou lest it) a quarter be gone.

Husbandry for
Citizens.

31 His siring in summer let Citizen buy,
lest buying in winter make purse for to cry :
For Carman and Collier bary both on a siring,
in Winter they call to be with thee to bring.

32 From May to mid August, an hour or two,
let patch sleep a snatch, howsoever ye do :

Though sleeping one hour restreth his long,
yet trust not Hob grouthead, for sleeping too long.

33 The knowledge of stilling, is one prett feat,
the waters are wholesom, the charges not great :
What timely thou gettest, while summer doth last,
thinke Winter will help thee, to spend it as fast.

34 Fine basil desired, it may be her lot,
to grow as a gillflower, trim in a pot :

That ladies and gentils, for whom ye do serbe,
may help her as needeth, poor life to preserbe.

35 Keep of from thy cow, that to profit would go,
list cow be deceived by or doing so :

And thou recompensed for suffering the same,
with want of a calf, and cow to way lame.

Thus endeth Mays Husbandry.

Chap.

Wash sheep for to spare,
as sheep may go bare.

2 Though fleece ye take,
no patches make.

3 Shear lambs no whit,
or shear not yet.

4 If meadows be graton,
let meadows be moton.

5 Plough early ye may,
and then carry hay.

6 'Tis good to be knoton,
to have all their otton.

Who goeth a hogrowing,
goeth a forrowing.

7 See cart in plight
and all things right.

8 Make dyr ober-head,
both hobel and shed.

9 Of hobel make stack,
for pease on his back.

10 In champion some
wants elbow room.

11 Let wheat and rye,
in house ly drie.

12 Buy turf and hedge,
or else break hedge.

13 Good storehouse needful,
well ordered speedful.

Thus endeth Junes abstract, agreeing with Junes husbandry.

14 Thy barns repair,
make flooz fair.

15 Such shrubs as noy,
in summer destroy.

16 Stowing brambles & brakes,
get forks and rakes.

17 Spare headlands some,
till harvest come.

18 Cast ditch and pond,
to lay up land.

A lesson of Hop-yards.

19 Where hops will grow,
here learn to know.

Hops many will come,
in a rood or room.

20 Hops hate the land
with grabel and sand.

21 The rotten mould
for hop is worth gold.

22 The sun south-west,
for hop-yard is best.

23 Hop-plot once found,
now dig the ground.

24 Hops sabouretb malt,
hops thirst doth exalt.

Of hops more reed,
when time shall need.

Junes Husbandry. Chap. 42.

*Calm weather in June,
Corn sets in tune.*

*Forgotten month past,
Do not at the last.*

Wash sheep for the better, where water doth run,
and let him go cleanly and dry in the sun:

Then

- Then hear him, and spare not at two days an end,
the sooner, the better his corpes will amend.
- 2 Reward not thy sheep when ye take off his coat,
with twiches and pates, as broad as a groat :
- Let not such ungentlenesse happen to thine,
lest she with her gentiles do make it to pine.
- 3 Let lambs go unclipped, till June be half worn,
the better the fleeces will grow to be shorn :
- The Pie will discharge thee, if pulling the rest,
the lighter the sheep is, then feedeth it best.
- 4 If meadow be forward, be mowing of some,
but mow as the makers may well overcome.
- Take heed to the weather, the wind and the skie,
if danger approacheth, then creak apace cry.
- 5 Plough early till ten a clock, then to the hay,
in plowing and carting so profit ye may :
- By little and little thus doing ye win,
that plough shall not hinder, when harbest cometh in.
- 6 Provide of thine own, to have all things at hand,
lest work and the workman unoccupied stand.
- Lobe seldom to borrow, that thinkst still to save,
for he that once lendeth, twice looketh to have.
- 7 Let cart be well searched, without and within,
well clouted and greased per hay time begin :
- Thy hay being carried, though carter had sworn,
carts border well boarded is saving of corn.
- 8 Goodhousewives that lay, to save all things upright,
for rumbzels and cart, have a shed ready dight.
- Where under the hog may in winter lie warm,
to stand so inclosed, and wind do no harm.
- 9 So likewise a hovel will serve for a roome,
to stack on thy pease, when harbest shall come :
- And serve thee in Winter, mozeover then that,
to shut up thy porklings thou meanest to fat.

A hovel is set
in crotchets,
and covered
over with poles
and straw.

- 10 Some barn-room have little, & yard-room as much,
yet corn in the field appertainerth to such:
Then hobels and Ricks they are forced to make,
abroad or at home, for necessities sake.
- 11 Make sure of bread-corn, of all other, as they
lie dry and well looked to, for mouse and for rain:
Though sitches and pease, and such other as they,
for pestring too much on a hobel ye lay.
- 12 With whins or with furze, thy hobel renew,
for turf and for sedge, for to bake and to brew:
For charcole and searcole, as also for thack,
for tall-wood and b. Het, as pearly ye lack.
- 13 What husbandly husbands, except they be fools, The husbandly
store-house.
but handsome have storehouse, for trinkets and tools,
And all in good order, fast-locked to ly,
what ever is needful, to finde by and by.
- 14 Thy houses and barns would be looked upon,
and all things amended, yet harbest come on:
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
shall further thy harbest, and pleasure thee best.
- 15 The bushes and thorns with the shrubs that do nop,
in woodseer or summer, cut down to destroy.
But whereas decay to the tree ye will none,
for danger in woodseer, let hacking alone.
- 16 At Summer down with the brambles & hazes,
and after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes:
Set flowers a mowing where meadow is growi,
th- longer now standing, the worse to be mown.
- 17 Mow down with the grasse, upon badlands about,
that growt in shadow so rank and so stout:
But grasse upon headland, of barley and pease,
when harbest is ended, go mow if you please.
- 18 Such muddie deep ditches, and pits in the field,
that all a dry summer no water will yield:

By flinging and casting that mud upon heaps,
commodities many the husbandman reaps.

A lesson, where and when to plant a
good Hop-yard.

19 Whom fancy perswadeth, among other cops,
to labe for his spending sufficient of hops :

But willingly follow, of choises to chuse
such lessons appoyed, as skilful do use.

Naught for
Hops.

20 Ground gravelly, sandy, and mixed with clay,
is naughty for hops every manner of way,
Or if it be mingled with rubbish and stone,
for dryness and barrenness, let it alone.

Good for Hops.

21 Choose soil for the hop of the rottenest mould,
well dunged and wrought as a garden plot should :
Not far from the water (but not ober-flown)
this lesson well noted is meet to be known.

22 The Sun in the South, or else southly and West,
is joy to the hop, as welcomed guest :
But Wind in the North, or else northly East,
to hope is as ill as a scay in a least.

23 Beet plot for a hop-yard, once found as I told,
make thereof account, as of jewel of gold :
Now dig it and leave it the Sun for to burn,
and after ward sence it to serbe for that turn.

The praise of
Hops.

24 The hop for his profit, I thus do exalt,
it strenghtneth drink, and it savoureth malt,
And being well brewed, long kept it will last,
and drawing abide, if ye draw not too fast.

Judyes Abstract. Chap. 43.

Gods first and away,
to ted and make hay :

If storms draw nigh,
then rock away cry.

- 2 Let hay still abide,
till well it be dyde.
Hay made alway carry,
no longer then tarty.
 - 3 Who best way tetheth,
the best way thibeth.
 - 4 Two good hay-makers
worth twenty crachers.
 - 5 Let dallops about
be mowen, and had out.
See hay do look green,
see field ye rake clean.
 - 6 Thy fellow I pray thee,
lest thistles beforay thee.
 - 7 Cut off good wise,
ripe beans with a knife.
 - 8 Wipe hemp out cull,
from cull to pull,
let hemp seed grow,
till moze ye know.
 - 9 Wye flay get in,
for spinners to spin.
Roto mow and pluch,
thy brank or buck.
 - 10 Some woorm-reef save,
for March to have.
 - 11 Mark physick true,
in woorm-wood and rue.
Get grist to the mill,
for wanting at will.
- Thus endeth Julies abstract agreeing with Julies husbandry.

Julies Husbandry. Chap. 44.

No tempest good July,
Lest corn look ruly.

Forgotten moneth pass,
Do now at the last.

GD muster thy servants, be captain thy self,
providing them weapon, and other like pelf:

Hay harvest.

Get bottles and wallets, keep field in the heat,
the fear is as much as the danger is great.

2 With tossing and raking, and letting in cor,
gras lately in swaths is meat for an Ox:

That done, go and ear it, and have it away,
the battel is fought, ye have gotten the day.

Pay thy tithes.

3 Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoeber thou be,
that God may, in blessing, send foizen to thee:

Though Vicar be bad, or the Parson be evil,
go not for thy tithing thy self to the devil.

4 Let hay be well made, or abise else about,
for moulding in mow, or of firing thy house:

Lay

Lay your self aside for the Ox and the Cow,
the finest for Sheep, and thy Gelding allow. (Cout,

5 Then down with thy headlands, that groweth a-
leafe neber a ballop unmown or had out :

Though grasse be but thin, about barley and pease,
yet picked up clean, ye shall finde therein ease.

Thy following.

6 Thy fallow betime, for destroying of weed,
lest thistle and dock fall a blooming and seed.

Such leason may chance, it shall stand thee upon
to till it again, yet the summer be gone.

Gathering of
garden beans.

7 Not rent off, but cut off, ripe bean with a knife,
for hindering stalk of her fugitive life :

So gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
shall teach thee a trick for to treble thy crop.

8 Wile pluck from thy seed the amble hemp seed,
this looketh more yallow, the other more green :

Use thone for thy spinning, use Diebel the tother,
for woo-thread and halter, for rope and such other.

9 Now pluck up thy flax, for thy maydens to spin,
first see it be dried, and timely got in :

And mow up the brank, and away with it dry,
and then house it stole out of danger to ly.

10 Wile worm-wood hath seed, get a handful or twain
to save against March, to make flea to refrain :

Where chamber is sweeped, and worm-wood is srown,
no flea for his life dare abide to be known.

11 What Sabor fit better, if Phryck be true,
for places infected, than worm-wood and Rue :

It is as a comfort, for heart, and the brain,
and therefore to have it, it is not in vain.

12 Get grist to the mill, to have plenty in store,
lest Miller lack water, as many do more :

The meal the more yieldeth, if servant be true,
and Miller that tolleth take none but his due.

Thus endeth Julies Husbandry.

Chap.

Chap.

45.

- T**he fallow month,
get compass done.
- 2 In June, and in a we,
sowing brakes for a lame.
 - 3 Pare saffron plot,
forget it not.
This month is made from
look for the fallow.
When harvest is done,
then saffron comes on.
 - 4 A little of ground
bring saffron a pound.
The pleasure is fine,
The profit is thine.
Keep colour in drying,
well used worth buying.
 - 5 Maids, my lord, seed reap,
and lay on a heap.
 - 6 Good neighbour lodged,
change seed for seed.
 - 7 Pot to strike up drum,
come harvest man, come.
Take pain for gain,
one knave mares twain.
 - 8 Reap corn by the day,
lest corn do decay.
By great is the cheaper,
if trusty were reaper.
 - 9 Blow horn for sleepers,
and cheer up the reapers.
 - 10 Well doing who loberth,
these harvest points probeth.
 - 11 Pay God part first,
and not of the worst.
 - 12 How Parson (I say)
to the carrieth away.
 - 13 Keep cart-gap wheel,
scare hog from wheel.

- 14 Pot to baton to birth,
to set the sowing.
To bake the bread,
to bury under lead.
- 15 Pot to baton being dry,
no longer let lie.
Get home the baton,
till it weather is calm.
- 16 Pot to barley less cost,
till motion much lost.
- 17 Reap barley with sickle,
that lies in the pickle.
Let greenest stand,
for making of band.
Bands made without dew,
will hold but a few.
- 18 Lay bags to find her,
two rakes to a binder.
- 19 Make after sith,
and pay thy titb.
Corn carried all,
then rake it halt.
- 20 Let stock take to beat,
lest god take beat.
Per it is best reason,
to take it in season.
- 21 More often ye turn,
more please ye our turn.
Per winnow them in,
per carriage begin.
- 22 The carting ply,
till weather is dry.
- 23 Bid galling climb,
go just and trim.
Lay wheat for seed,
to come by at need.
Seed barley cast,
to thresh at the last.

24 Lay

- 24 Lay pease upon stack,
if hobel ye lack.
And cober it straight,
from Doves that wait.
- 25 Let gleaners glean,
(the pooz I mean)
which eber ye sow,
that first eat low.
The other forbear,
for roben to spare.
- 26 Come home Lord singing,
come home cozn bringing.
It is merr in hall,
when beards toag all.
- 27 Once had the desire,
pay workman his hire.
Let none be beguiled,
man, woman, or child.
- 28 Thank God ye shall,
and adieu for all.

Works after Harvest.

- 29 Get tumbrel in hand,
for the barley land.
- 30 The better the munk,
the better good luck.
- 31 Still carriage is good,
for timber and wood,
No longer delays,
to mend the high ways.
- 32 Some lobe as a Jewell,
well placing of Jewell.
- 33 In plying of logs,
make hobel for hogs.
- 34 Wise plough doth cry,
to picking of rie.
- 35 Such seed as ye sow,
such reap or else mow.
- 36 Take shipping or ride

lent stuff provide.

- 37 Let haberdine lie,
in pease-straw bye.
- 38 When out ye ride.
leade a good guide.
- 39 Some profit this out,
by riding about.
Mark now through year,
what cheap, what dear.
- 40 Some skill doth well,
to buy and to sell.
Of thief toke buyeth,
in danger lyeth.
- 41 Commodity known
abroad is blots.
- 42 At first hand buy,
at the third let lie.
- 43 Have money prest,
to buy at the rest.
- 44 Some cattel home bring,
for Michaelmas spring.
- By hawk and by hound,
small profit is found.
- 45 Dispatch, look home,
to loptering mome.
Provide, or repent,
misch-cow for lent.
- 46 Now crane your sheep,
fat those ye keep.
Leave milking off cow,
fat aged up now.
- 47 Sell butter and cheese,
good fatz few leese,
At fairs go buy,
home wants to supply.
- 48 If hops lock broken,
go gather them down.
But now in the dew,
for piddling with sew.

49 Of hops this knack,
a many do lack.
Once had the will,
go cover his bill.
50 Take hop to thy hole,
but break not his pole.
51 Learn here (thou stranger)
to frame hop manger.
52 Hop poles preferre,
again to serbe.
Hop poles by and by,
lay safe up to dy.
Kest poles war scant,
this life is so.

new poles go plant.
53 The hop well dyne,
will best abine.
Hops dyed in lott,
ask tenceance off.
And then their seeds,
much more than needs,
54 Hops this small cost,
will kept hal cost.
Hops quickly be spilt,
take heed if thou wilt.
55 Son & come, some go,
this life is so.

Thus endeth Augusts abstract, agreeing with Augusts husbandry.

Augusts Husbandry. Chap. 26.

Dry, swift and warm,

Forgotten months 1591

Doth harvest the same

Doth harvest the same

Thy fallow once ended, go rise by and by,
both wheat-land and barley, and to let it lie,
And as ye have leisure, go compass the same,
when up ye do lay it, more fruitful to frame.
2 Get sowed with thy brakes, yet any (horses do come,
that cattle the better, may have pasture some.
In June and in August as well doth appear,
is best to mow brakes, of all times in the year.
3 Ware Saffron between the two S. Maries Days,
of it or go wast it, that knoweth the ways.
What year shall I do it (more profit to yield)
the fourth in the garden, the third in the field.
4 In hatching but forty foot workmanly dight,
take Saffron enough for a Lord and a knight.
All winter time after as practice doth teach,
what plot have ye better for linnen to bleach?
5 Maids mustard seed gather, for being too ripe,
and weather it well, for pigbe it a stripe.

Paring of
Saffron.

Huswifery.

- Then dress it, and lay it in sollar up sweet,
 lest foxiness make it for table unmeet,
 6 Good huswives in summer will save their own seeds,
 against the next year, as occasion needs:
 One seed for another, to make an exchange,
 with fellowly neighbour seemeth not strange.
 7 Make sure of reapers, get harvest in hand,
 the corn that is ripe doth shed as it stand:
 Be thankful to God, for his benefit sent,
 and willing to save it with earnest intent.
 8 To let out thy harvest by great or by day,
 let this by experience lead thee the way:
 By great will deceive thee, with lingering it out,
 by day will dispatch, and put all out of doubt.
 9 Grant harvest-lozd more by a penny or two,
 to call on his fellows the better to do:
 Give gloves to thy reapers, a largesse to cry,
 and daily to labourers have a good eye.
 10 Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
 bind fast, shuck apace, have an eye to thy corn:
 Load safe, carry home, fallow timely being fall,
 gone hid in the barn, it is out of despair.
 11 With truly and duly, with hearty good will,
 that God and his blessing, may dwell with thee still:
 Though parson neglects his duty for this,
 thank thou thy Lord God, and give every man his.
 12 Corn tithed (for Parson) to gather go get,
 and cause it on shocks to be by and by let:
 Not leaving it scattering, abroad on the ground,
 nor long in the field, but away with it round.
 13 To cart god and barn, let a guide to look well,
 and hov out for carter, the hog fro thy wheel:
 Lest greedy of feeding, in following the cart,
 it noverth or periseth, spight of thy heart,

Champion by
 great, the o-
 ther by day.

Good harvest
 points.

- 14 In champlan countrey a pleain thep take,
 To mowe up their haume for to bze to and to bake:
 And also it stands them in stead of their thack,
 Which being well inned they cannot well lack.
- 15 The haume is the straw of the wheat or their Rie,
 Which once being reaped, they mow by and by.
 For fear of destroying with catrel or rain,
 the sooner ye load it, moze profit ye gain.
- 16 The mowing of barley, if barley do stand,
 is cheapest and best for to rid out of hand.
 Some mow it and rake it, and set it on rocks,
 some mow it and bind it, and set it on shocks.
- 17 Of barley the longest, and greenest ye find,
 leave standing by dallops till time ye do bind:
 Then early in morning while dew is thereon
 to making of bands till dew be all gone.
- 18 One spreadeth those bands, so in order to ly,
 as barley (in swathes) may fill it thereby.
 Which gathered up with the rake and the hand,
 the follower after them bindeth in band.
- 19 Where barley is raked (if dealing be true)
 the tenth of such raking to Parson is due:
 Where scattering of barley is seen to be much,
 there custome nor conscience, tything should grutch.
- 20 Corn being had down any way ye allow,
 should wither as needeth, for burning in mow.
 Such skill appertaineth, to harvest mans art,
 and taken in time, is a husbandly part.
- 21 No turning of peason, till carriage ye make,
 nor turning in no more, than ye mind for to take:
 Lest beaten with shovres, so turned to by,
 by turning add tossing they shed as they ly.
- 22 If weather be fair, and tidy thy grain,
 make speedy carriage, for fear of a rain:

Spreading of
 barley lands,

Tith of ra-
 king.

For tempests and showers deceibeth a many,
and kingeing lubbers lose many a peny.

23 In gobbing at harbest, learn skilfully how,
each grain for to lay, by it self on a mow.

Seed barly the purest, gobe out of the way,
all other nigh hand, gobe as just as ye may.

24 Stake pease upon hobel, abzoad in a yard,
to cober it quickly let owner regard :

Lest Dove and the Cadow, there finding a snack,
with ill stozmy weather do perisb thy stack.

25 Cozn carried, let such as be pooz go and glean,
and after, thy cattel to mouth it up clean :

Then spare it for rosvn till Michael be past,
to lengthen thy dairy, no better thon hast.

26 In harbest time harbest folk, servants and all,
should make altogether good cheer in the hall.

And fill out the black bole of blithe to their song,
and let them be merry all harbest time long.

Pay truly har-
vest folk.

27 Once ended thy harbest, let none be beguild,
please such as did please thee, man, woman and child :

Thus doing, with alway such help as they can,
thou winnest the praise of the labouring man,

Thank God
for all.

28 Now look up to Godward, let tongue nor beatease,
in thanking of him for his mighty increase.

Accept my good will, for a proof, go and try,
the better thou thirbest the gladder am I.

Works after harvest.

29 Now carry out compass, when harbest is done,
where barly thou sowest, my champion son :

Delay it on heap, in the field as ye may,
till carriage be faire, to have it away.

30 Whole compass is rotten, and carried in time,
and spread as it should be, the first madder may climb :

Whose compass is paltry, and carried too late,

such

Such husbandry useth that many do hate.

31 Per winter preventeth while weather is good,
for galling of pasture, get home with thy wood:

And carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
both timber and furze, the turfe and the cole.

32 House charcole and sedge, chip, and cole of the land,
pile tallwood and billet, stack all that hath hand:

Blocks, roots, pole and bough, set upright the thetch,
the nearer moze handsome in winter to fetch,

33 In stacking of baven, and piling of logs,
make under the baven, a hovel for hogs:

And warmly inclose it all saving the mouth,
and that to stand open, and full to the South.

34 Once harbest dispatched, get wenches and boys,
and into thy barn befoze all other toys:

Choice seed to be picked, and trimly well sde,
for seed may no longer from threshing abide.

35 Get seed afozehand, in a readyness had,
or better provide if thine own be too bad.

Be careful of seed, or else such as ye sow,
be sure at harbest to reap or to mow.

36 When harbest is ended, take shipping, or ride,
King, salt-fish, or herring, for Lent to provide:

Provision for
Lent.

To buy it at first, as it cometh to road,
shall pay for thy charges thou spendest abroad.

37 Choose skilfully salt-fish, not burnt at the stone,
buy such as be good, or else let it alone:

Get home that is bought, and go stack it up dry,
with pease-straw between it, the safer to lie.

38 Per ever ye journey, cause servant with seed,
to compass thy barley land, where it is need:

One aker well compassed, passeth some three,
thy barn shall at harbest, declare it to thee.

39 This lesson is learned, by riding about,

the prices of victuals the year throughout,
Both what to be selling, and what to refrain,
and what to be buying and buying in again.

40 Though buying and selling both wonderful well,
to such as have skill to buy and to sell:
Yet shopping and changing I cannot commend,
With thieft of his marrow, for fear of ill end.

Buying at first
hand.

41 The rich in his bargaining, needs not to be taught,
of buyer and seller full far is he sought:

Yet herein consisteth a part of my text,
who buyeth at first hand, and who at the next.

42 At first hand he buyeth, that payeth all down,
At second that hath not so much in the town:

At third hand he buyeth, that buyeth a trust,
who buyeth of him, shall pay for his lust.

Ready money
buyeth best
cheap.

43 As oft as ye bargain, for better or worse,
to buy it the cheaper have chink in thy purse:

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keep,
ts pay and dispatch him, yet eber ye sleep.

44 Be mindful abroad, of Michaelmas spring,
for thereon dependeth a heavenly thing:

Though some have pleasure, with havoc upon hand,
good husbands get treasure, to purchase their land.

45 Thy market dispatched, turn home again round,
lest gaping for penny, thou losest a pound:

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be spent,
good milch-cow for winter, another for Lent.

46 In travelling homeward buy forty good crones,
and fat up the bodies of such sleek bones:

Leave milking, and buy an old milky thy Cow,
the crooked and aged, to fattering put now.

47 At Bartlemewe tide, or at Sturbridge fair,
buy that is needful thy house to repair:

Then sell to thy profit, both butter and cheese,

who

who buyeth it sooner, the more he shall see it.

48 If hops do look brownish, then are ye too slow,
if longer ye suffer those hops for to grow.

Now sooner ye gather, more profit is found,
if weather be fair, and dew off the ground.

49 Not break off, but cut off, from hop the hop string,
leave growing a little again for the spring:

Whose hill about pared, and therewith new clad,
shall nourish more sets against March to be had.

50 Hop-hillock discharged of every let,
set them without breaking, each pole ye out get:

Which being intangled above in the tops,
go carry to such as are plucking of hops:

51 Take sountage or hare (that covers the kell)
set like a manger, and fastened well:

With poles upon crotches as high as the beak,
for saving and riddance is husbandry best.

52 (Wops had) the top poles, that are likely preserve,
from breaking and rotting, again for to serve:

And plant ye with Alders, or Willows a plot,
where yearly as needeth, more poles may be got.

53 Some skillfully dryeth their hops on a kell,
and some on a sollar, oft turning them well:

Kell dryed will abide soot weather and fair,
Where drying and lying in loft do despair.

54 Some close them up dry, in a hoghead or fat,
yet canvas or sountage is better then that:

By drying or lying they quickly be sold,
thus much have I betwixt do note as thou wilt.

55 Old Farmer is forced, long harvest to make,
his goods at more leisure, away for to take:

New Farmer thinketh each hour a day,
until the old Farmer be packing away.

Hops gather-
ing.

The order of
hops gather-
ing.

Keeping of
hops.

Thus endeth and holdeth out Augusts Husbandry till Michaelmas Eve. T. Tusser

Corn harvest equally divided into ten parts.

Chap. 47.

1. One part cast forth for rent due out of hand,
2. One other part, for seed to sow the land:
3. Another part, leave for the Baron for his tithe,
4. Another part, for husband, sickle, and sheaf:
5. One part, of blow-wright, Cart-wright, knacker and Smith,
6. One part to uphold the teams, that draw therewith.
7. Another part, for servants, and work-mans wages lay,
8. One part likewise, for fill-belly day by day.
9. One part the wife for needful things both crade,
- 10 Thy self and thy children the last part would have.

Who minds to quote,	Yet Farmer may,
upon this note,	thank God and say,
may easily find enough:	for yearly such good hap.
Whet charge and pain,	Well fare the plough,
to little gain,	that feeds enough,
doth follow toyling plough	to stop so great a gap.

A brief conclusion, where you may see,
Each word in the verse to begin with a T.

Chap. 48.

The thirte that teacheth the thyng to thyde,
Teach timely to traverse the thyng that thou tride.
Transferring thy coyling to timeliness taught.
This teacheth thee temperance to temper thy thought.
Take trusty (to trust to) that thinketh to thyde,
That trustily thyntiness travaileth to thee.
Then temper thy travail to carry the tide.
This teacheth thee thyntiness, twenty times tride.
Take thankful thy talent, thank thankfully those,
That thyntilly teacheth, thy time to transpose.
Croit twice to thee teaches, teach twenty times ten,
This trade that thou takest, take thirt to thee then.

Mans

Mans age divided here you have,
By prentiship, from birth to grave.

Chap. 49.

- 1 The first seven years bying up as a child.
- 14 The next to learning, for taryng too wylde.
- 21 The next keep under six hobbar de boy.
- 28 The next a man no longer a boy.
- 35 The next let lusty lay wisely to wibe.
- 42 The next lay now, or else neber thide.
- 49 The next make sure for term of thy life.
- 56 The next save some what for children and wife.
- 63 The next to be staide gibe over thy lust.
- 70 The next think hontly whither thou must.
- 77 The next get chair and crutches to stay.
- 84 The next to heaben, God sends us the way.

Who so loseth their youth, shall rue it in age,
VWho hateth the truth in sorrow shall rage.

Another division of the nature of mans age.

Chap. 50.

The Ape, the Lyon, the Fox, the Als,
Thus set forth man as in a glasse.

Ape | Like Apes we be toying, till twenty and one,
Lion. Then hasty as Lions, till forty be gone:
Fox. Then wily as Foxes, till threescore and thre,
Als. Then after for Alces accounted we be.
Who plays with his better, this lesson must know,
what humbleness for to the Lion doth owe:
For Ape with his toying, and rudeness of Als,
byings (out of good hour) displeasure to passe.

Comparing good husband with unthrif his brother,
The better discerneth the tone from the rother.

Chap. 51.

I All husbandry baggeth
to go with the best:

Good husbandry baggeth
up gold in his chest.

A Comparison between

2 All husbandry frugeth,
with unthrifts about.

Good husbandry frugeth
for fear of a doubt.

3 All husbandry spendeth,
abroad like a mome.

Good husbandry tendeth,
his charges at home.

4 All husbandry selleth
his coyn on the ground:

Good husbandry smelleth;
no gain that is sound.

5 All husbandry doleth
for lack of good fence:

Good husbandry closeth,
and gaineth the pence.

6 All husbandry trusteth
to him and to her:

Good husbandry letteth
himself for to stir.

7 All husbandry eateth
himself out of doo:

Good husbandry meateth,
himself and the poo.

8 All husbandry dayeth,
or letteth it lie.

Good husbandry worketh,
the cheaper to day.

9 All husbandry larketh,
and stealeth aslep:

Good husband his boon,
Or request hath a far:

Good husbandry worketh,
his household to keep.

10 All husbandry lieth,
by that and by this:

Good husbandry giveth
to every man his.

11 All husbandry taketh,
and spendeth up all:

Good husbandry maketh
good gift with a small.

12 All husbandry prayeth,
his wife to make wife:

Good husbandry sageth,
take this for a gift.

13 All husbandry dothweth,
at fortune so auk:

Good husbandry counteth
himself as a hatch.

14 All husbandry lieth,
in prison for debt:

Good husbandry spieth,
where profit to get.

15 All husbandry ways,
hath to fraud what he can:

Good husbandry praiseth,
hath of every man.

16 All husbandry never
hath wealth to keep touch.

Good husbandry ever,
hath ping in pouch.

All husband as soon

Hath a road with an R.

A Comparison between Champion Countrey,
and Several. Chap. 52.

The Countrey inclosed I praise,
the tother delighteth not me,
for nothing the wealth it doth raise,
to such as inferiour be,

Now both of them partly I know,
here somewhat I mind to show.

2 There swine-herd that keepeth the dog,
there neat-herd with ear and his horn.

There shepherd with whistle and dog,
be fence to the meadow and corn.

There horse being tied on a balk,
is ready with thiel for to walk.

3 Where all things in common do rest,
corn-field with the pasture and mead.

Though common ye do as the rest,
yet what doth it stand you in stead?

There commons as commoners use,
for otherwise shalt thou not chuse.

4 What laier much better then there,
or cheaper (thereon to do well?)

What drudgery more any where,
less good therefore, where can ye tell?

What gotten by summer is leen,
in winter is eaten up clean.

5 Example by Leicestershire,
what soil can be better than that?

For any thing heath can beate,
and yet doth it wast ye see what.

Past, covert, close, pasture, and wood:
and other things needful is good.

6 All those do inclosure bring,
experience teacheth no less.

I speak not to boast of the thing,
but onely a troth to express.

Example (if doubt ye do make)
by Suffolk and Essex you take.

7 More plenty of Sutton and Beel.
Coyn, Butter and Cheese of the well:

Inclosure,

Several,

More

More wealth any where (to be brief)

more people more handfome and prety,

Where find ye & go search any coast

than there where inclosure is moft &

8 More woꝝk foꝝ the labouring man,
as well in the town as the field.

More thereof Devile (if ye can)

more pꝛofit what countꝛies do yielde &

More feldome where fee ye the pooꝝ,

go begging from dooꝝ to dooꝝ &

Champion
countrey.

9 In Morefolke behold the deſpairo,

of tillage too much to be boꝝn,

By Dꝛobers from fair unto fair,

and other deſtroying the coꝝn :

By cuſtome and covetous pates,

by gapſand opening of gates.

10 What ſpeak I of commoners by,

with Dꝛawing all after a line,

So noying the coꝝn as it lie,

with cattel. with conies. and ſwine &

when thou haſt beſtowed this coſt,

look half of the ſame to be loſt.

Champion
annoyances.

11 The flockes of the Loꝝds of the ſoil,

do yearly the winter-coꝝn wꝛong.

The ſame in a manner they ſpoil,

with feeding ſo lowe and ſo long,

And therefore that champion field,

doth ſeldome good winter-coꝝn yielde.

12 By Cambridge a Town I do know,

where many a good huſband do dwell,

Whole loſſes by Loſſels doth ſhew,

more here than is needfull to tell :

Determine at Court what they ſhall,

perfoꝝmed is nothing at all,

13 The champion robbeth by night,
and pꝛowleth and filcheth by day,
himself and his beast out of sight,
both spoileth and maketh away,
Not only thy grasse but thy corn,
both after and yer it be thorn.

14 Please bolt with thy please he will have,
his household to feed, and his hog:
Now stealeth he, now will he crabe,
and now will he cozen and cog.

In Bridewell a number he stripe,
less woꝛthy than theef to be whipt.

15 The Dr-boy as illis as he,
oz woꝛser, if woꝛse may be found,
foꝛ spoiling from thine, and from thee,
of grasse and of corn on the ground,

Lay neber so well foꝛ to save it,
by night oz by day he will have it.

16 What ozchard unrobbed escapes,
oz pullet dare walk in their jet

But home ward oz out ward (like apes)
they count it their own they can get:
Lord, if ye do take them, what sturs,
how hold they together like butts.

17 Foꝛ commons these commoners cry,
inclosing they may not abide:

Yet some be not able to buy,
a Cow with her Calf by her side.

Now lay not, to lye by their woꝛk,
but theebisly lopter and lurk.

18 The Lord of the Town is too blame,
foꝛ these and foꝛ many faults moe,
foꝛ that he doth know of the same,
yet lets them unpunished go,

Such

Such Lords ill example do geve,
 where barlets and drabs fo may live.
 19 What foot-paths are made, and how broad,
 annoiance to much to be bozn,
 w^{ith} h^{or}fe and w^{ith} cattel what road,
 is made thzough ebery mangs cozn:
 Where champions ruleth the roft,
 there daily difozder is moft.
 20 The^{ir} fheep when they d^o the foz to wafh,
 how carelefs fuch fheep they do guide:
 The farmer they leade in the lafh,
 w^{ith} lofles on ebery fide,
 Though any mangs cozn they do bite,
 they will not allow him a mite.
 21 What hunting and hauking is there,
 cozne looking foz fickle at hand:
 Acts lawlefs to do w^{ith}out fear,
 how yearly together they band:
 Moze harm to another will do,
 than they would be done fo unto:
 22 Moze pzoofit is quieter found,
 where paffures in feberal be,
 Of one filly fker of ground,
 than champion maketh of thzee.
 Again, what a joy is it known,
 when men may be bold w^{ith} their owⁿ:
 23 The tone is commended foz gain,
 yet bread made of beans they do eat:
 The tother foz one loaf hath twain,
 of Maftine, of Rie, and of wheat.
 The champion libeth full bare,
 when woodland full merrry do fare.
 24 The one gibeth his cozn in a dearth,
 to h^{or}fe, fheep, and hog ery day.

Champion.

Several.

Champion:

The

The tother giue cattel warm barth,
and feed them with straw and with hay,
Cozn spent of the tone so in vain,
the tother doth sell to his gain :

Several.

25 One barefoot and ragged do go,
and ready in winter to serbe :
when tother ye see do not so,
but hath what is needful to serbe.

Champion.

One pain in a cottage doth take,
when tother trim bowers do make.
26 One layeth for turfe and for sedge,
and hath his wonderful saie,
when tother in ebery hedge,
hath plenty of fuel and fruit.

Chills twenty times wooser than these,
inclosure quickly would ease.

17 In woodland the poore men that have
scarce fully two akers of land :

More merrily liue and do laze,
than tother with twenty in hand.

Yet pay they as much for the two,
as tother for twenty must do.

28 The labourer coming from thence,
in woodland to worke any where,

(A warrant you) goeth not hence,
to worke any more again there.

If this same be true (as it is)
why gather they nothing of this ?

29 The poore at inclosure do grutch,
because of abuses that fall,

Let some man should haue but too much,
and some again nothing at all.

If order might therein be found,
What were to the several ground ?

The

An envious Neighbour is easie to find,
 His combersome fetches are seldome behind,
 His hatred procureth from naughty to worse,
 His friendship like Judas, that carried the purse,
 His head is a storehouse, with quarrels full fraught,
 His bzaín is unquiet, till all come to naught,
 His memozy pregnant oldills to recite,
 His mind eber fixed each ill to requite,
 His mouth full of venome, his lips out of frame,
 His tongue a false witness, his friend to defame,
 His eyes be Promoters, some trespass to spie,
 His ears be as spials, alarum to cry,
 His hands be as tyrants, rebenging each thing,
 His feet at thine elbow, as serpent to sting,
 His breast full of cancor, like canker to fret,
 His heart like a Lyon his neighbour to eat,
 His hate like a Grep-biter, steering aside,
 His looks like a corcombe, up puffed with pride,
 His face made of brass like a vice in a game,
 His gesture like Davus, whom Terence doth name,
 His bzag as Therites, with elbowes abroad,
 His cheeks in a fury shall swell like a toad,
 His colour like asbes, his cap in his eyes,
 His nose in the air, his snout in the skies,
 His promise to trust to, as slippery as ice,
 His credit much like to the chance of the dice,
 His knowledge or skilt is in prating too much,
 His company shunned, and so be all such,
 His friendship is counterfett, seldome to trust,
 His doing unlucky, and eber unjust,
 His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can,
 His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than,

Chap. 34. of railing tongues and of

Doth darnel good, among the flowers what? Do thistles good so thick in fallow spires? Do taint wozms good, that lurk where Dr. Would eat; Do sucking Drones in hives where bees abide? Do hornets good, or these same biting gnats? Foul swelling toads, what good by them is seen? In house well deckt, what good do gnawing rats? Do casting Moles, among the weeds grow green? Doth heavy news, make glad the heart of man? Do noysome snails, what good doth that to youth? Now once for all, what good (O slanderous can?) Do stinking snakes, to this our Common wealth?

No more good doth a peevish slanderous tongue, an envious
But hurt it self, and noys both old and young.

A Sonnet upon the Authors first seven years service. Chap. 35. of modesty and

Seven times hath Janus tane ne to year by hand,
Seven times hath March blo'ed forth his power,
To drive out Aprills buds, by sea and land,
For minion May, to deck most sweet holly hew,
Seven times hath temperate Virgins downy dew,
And pleasant Elys eke her flowers sow,
Seven times Autumnos heat hath burnt the dew,
With Hyems blustering blasts and bitter row,
Seven times the thirty Moons have changed her face,
Seven times the Sun his course hath gone about,
Seven times each bird, her nest hath built and sat,
Since first time you to serbe, I choos'd out.

Still yours am I, though thus the time have pass'd,
And trust to be as long as time shall last.

Man minded for to thrive, VVhat hap may thereby fall,
Must wisely lay to wive: Here argued find we shall.

The Authors Dialogue between two Bachelors, of mixing and
sbriving, by Affirmation and Objection. Chap. 36.

Affirmation.

Friend where met we this other day,
We heard one make his moan and say,
Good Lord how I might thrive?

100

Will heard another answer him,
Then make thee handsome, trick, and trim;
And lay in time to time.

Objection.

And what of that say you to me?
Do you your self think that to be

The best way for to thrive?
If truth were truly bolted out,
As touching this I stand in doubt,
If men were best to live.

Affirmation.

There is no doubt, for prove I can,
That once there was a single man,
Could find no way to live:
Until it was his happy lot,
To stay himself in some good plot,
And wisely then to live.

Objection.

And I am of another mind,
For by no reason can I find,
How that I should thrive:
For whereas now I spend a penny,
I should not then be quit with many.
Though bondage for to live,

Affirmation.

Not so, for now where thou dost spend,
Of this is that to no good end,
Which bindeth thee to thrive:
Such vain expences thou shouldst save,
And daily then lay more to have,
As others do that live.

Objection.

Why then do folk this proverb put,
The black eye nere trodon thy foot,
If that way were to thrive?
Here-out a man may soon pick forth,
Few feeleth what a penny is worth,
Till such time as they live.

Affirmation.

It may so chance as thou dost say,

This lesson therefore bear away,
If therefore thou wilt thrive:
Look yet thou leape, see yet thou go.
It may be for thy profit so.
For thee to lay to wife.

Objection.

It is too much too daily hear,
To wife and thirbe both in a year.
As touching now to thirbe:
I know not herein what to spee,
But that there doth small profit lie,
To lancy for to wife.

Affirmation.

Indeed the first year oft is such,
That fondly some bestoweth much,
A let to them to thirbe:
Yet other wise may soon be found,
Which getteth many a fair pound,
The same day that they wife.

Objection.

I grant some getteth more that day,
When they can easily bear away,
How needs then must they thirbe?
What gaineth such think ye by that?
A little burthen you wot what,
Through fondness for to wife.

Affirmation.

Thou seemest blind as moe have been,
It is not beauty bringeth in,
The thing to make thee thirbe:
In woman kind see that ye do,
Requiring of her no gift but two,
When as ye mind to wife.

Objection.

But two say you? I pray you than,
Shew those as wisely as you can,
If that may help to thirbe:
I woe we must conclude anon,
Of those same twain, to want the son,
When as ye chance to wife.

Of Wiving and Thiving.

Affirmation.

An honest huswife trust to me,
Be those same twain I say to thee,
that help so much to thrive:
As honesty far passeth gold,
So huswifery in young and old,
do pleasure such as wife.

Objection.

The honesty indeed I grant,
As one good poent the wife should haue it,
to make her husband thrive:
But now saie would I haue you shew,
How should a man good huswife know,
if once he hap to thrive?

Affirmation.

A huswife good betimes will rise,
And order things in comely wise,
her mind is set to thrive:
Upon her distaff she will spin,
And with her needle she will win,
if such ye hap to wife.

Objection.

It is no idle going about,
For all day picking on a clout,
can make a man to thrive:
Or if there be no other winning,
But that the wife gets by her spinning,
small thurst it is to wife.

Affirmation.

Some more then this yet do the thail:
Although thy stock be very small,
yet will she help thee thrive:
Lay thou to save as well as she,
And then thou shalt enriched be,
when such thou hapst to wife.

Objection.

If she were mine I tell thee troth,
Too much to trouble her I were loth,
for greediness to thrive.

Colman's A.

Of Wiving and Thriving

Let some should talk as is the speech,
The good-wifes husband wears no breech,
If such I hap to wive.

Affirmation.

What hurts it thee what some do say,
If honestly she take the way,
To help thee so; to thrive?
For honesty will make her prest
To do the thing that shall be best,
If such yehap to wive.

Objection.

Why did Diogenes say then,
To one that askt of him time when
Where best to wive to thrive?
Not yet (quoth he) if thou be young,
If thou war old, then hold thy tongue,
It is too late to wive.

Affirmation.

Welike he knew some shrewish wife,
Which with her husband made such strife,
That hindred them to thrive.
Who then may blame him so; that clause,
Though then he spake as some had cause,
As touching so; to wive?

Objection.

Why then I see to take a shrew,
(As seldome other there be few)
Is not the way to thrive.
So hard a thing I spke it is,
The good to chuse, the shrew to mis,
That feareth me to wive.

Affirmation.

She may in some thing seem a shrew,
Yet such a huswife but a few,
To help thee so; to thrive.
This proverb look in mind ye keep,
As good a shrew is as a sheep,
For you to take to wive.

Objection.

How be the Lamb, or be the Crow,

Give me the thee, take thou the thyse,
 See which of us shall thrive;
 If she be thyse with think for sooth,
 For all her thyse I would be let,
 to match with such a wife.

Affirmation.

With farewel then, I leave you off,
 Such fools as you that love to scoff,
 shall seldome wive to thrive;
 Contrary her, as you do me,
 And then ye shall I warrant ye,
 Repent ye if ye wive.

Objection.

Friend let us both give justly place,
 To wedded man to judge this case,
 which best way is to thrive:
 For both our talk, as seemeth plain,
 Is but as hapneth in our brain,
 To will; not to wive.

Wedded mans judgement
 Upon the first argument.

As Cock that wants his mate, goes crawing about,
 With crowing early and late, to find his lover out.
 And as a peevish ten, long wanting ceeke to guide:
 Soon droops, and shortly then begins to peake afoor.
 Even so it is with man and wife, where government is sonne,
 To want of tone the others life, doth shortly then confound.

In jest or earnest, here argued you find,
 That husband and wife together must dwell,
 And thereto the judgement of wedded mans mind,
 That husbandry otherwise speedeth not well:
 Of huswifery likewise, as of husbandry told,
 How huswifely huswife helps bring in the gold.

Here endeth the Book of Husbandry.

The points of Huswifery, united to the comfort of Husbandry, newly corrected and amplified with divers good lessons for Householders to recreate the Reader, as by the Table at the end hereof more plainly may appear.

Set forth by Thomas Tusser, Gentleman.

To the right Honourable, and my especial good Lady and Miltriss, the Lady *Paget*.

Though danger be mickle,
and labour so sickle,
Yet duty doth tickle
my fancy to wright,
Concerning how witty,
How fine and how pretty,
Good huswifery should sett,
from morning till night.
Not minding by wrighting,
To kindle a spighting,
But shew by indighting,
as afterwards told.
How husbandry pleaseth,
And huswifery pleaseth,
And many purse greaseth,
with silver and gold.
3 For husbandry weepeth,
When huswifery sleepeth,
And hardly he creepeth
up ladder to thrift,
What wanteth to hold him,
Whiffs ladder to hold him,
Before it be told him,
he falls without thrift.

4 Less many would fear me,
And others do swear me,
Of troth I do bear me,
upright as ye see:
Full-minded to love all,
And not to repulse all,
But onely to move all,
good huswives to be.
5 For if I should mind some,
Or descend behind some,
And musing to find some,
displease so I mought:
Or if I should blend them,
And so offend them,
What fear I should lend them,
I stand in a doubt.
6 Though harmless ye make it,
And some do well take it,
If others take it,
what pleasure were that?
Sought else but to pain me,
And nothing to gain me,
But make them disdain me,
I wot not for what.

To the Reader.

7 Lett some make a triall,
As clock by the diall,
Some stand to deniall,
Some murmur and grudge.
Obe judgement, I pray you,
For iustly so may you,
So fance, so say you,
I make you my iudge.
8 In time ye shall try me,
By troth ye shall spie me,
So find, so set by me,
According to skill.

Whether tree groweth,
The fruit the tree becometh;
Your Ladiship knoweth
my heart and good will.
9 Though fortune both measure,
And I do lack treasure,
Yet if I may pleasure
your Honour with this:
When will we to mend it,
Or mend or ye send it,
Or if any way lend it,
it ought be amiss.

Your Ladiships servant,
Thomas Tusser.

To the Reader.

Now listen good huswives, what doings are here,
set forth for a day, as it should for a year:
Both easie to follow, and soon to atchieve,
for such as by good huswifery, looketh to thrive.
2 The forenoon affayres, till dinner (with some)
then afternoon doings, till suppertime come:
With breakfast and dinner time, sup and to bed,
stand orderly placed to quiet thine head.
3 The meaning is this, for a day that ye see,
that monthely and yearly, continued must be:
And hereby to gather, (as probe I intend)
that huswifely matters have never an end.
4 I have not by hear-say, nor reading in book,
set out (peradventure) that some cannot brook:
Nor yet of a spight, be doing with any,
but such as have scared me many a penny.
5 If widow both huswife, and husband may be,
what cause hath a widower, lesser than she?
Tis needfull that both of them, look well about,

too careless within, and too lazy without,
6 Now therefore if ye would consider of this,
what losses and crosses comes daily amiss:
Then bear me a widowers pen as ye may,
though husband of huswifery, somewhat do say.

The Preface to the Book of Huswifery.

Take weapon away, of what force is a man?
take huswife from husband, & what is he than?
2 As lovers do covet, together to dwell,
for husbandry loveth good huswifery well.
3 Though husbandry seem, to bring in the hanes,
yet huswifery-labours, seemeth equal in gains,
4 Some respite to husbands the weather may send,
but huswifes affairs have never an end,

As true as thy faith

Thus huswifery saith. . .

I Serve for a day, for a week, for a year,
For life-time, for ever, while man dwelleth here
For richer, for poorer, from North to the South,
For honest, for hard head, for daintie of mouth.
For wed and unwedded, sickness, and health,
For all that well liveth, in good Common-wealth,
For City, for Countrey, for Court, and for Carr,
To quiet the head, and to comfort the heart.

The praise of
huswifery.

A description of huswife and huswifery.

Of huswife doth huswifery challenge that name,
of huswifery huswife doth likewise the same.
Where husband and husbandry joyneth with these,
there wealthiness gotten is holden with ease;
2 The name of a huswife what is it to say?
the wife of the house, to the husband a stay:
If huswife doth that, as belongeth to her,
if husband be godly, there needeth no stir.

The

Instructions to Huswifery.

- 3 The huswife is she that to labour doth fall,
the labour of her I do huswifery call:
If thrist by that labour be honestly got,
then it is good huswifery, else it is not.
- 4 The woman the name of a huswife doth win,
by keeping her house, and of doings therein,
And she that with husband will quietly dwell,
must think of this lesson, and follow it well.

Instructions to Huswifery.

Serve God is the first,

True love is not worst.

- A Daily good lesson, of huswife indeed,
is good to remember the better to speed.
- 2 Another good lesson, of huswifery thought,
is huswife with husband to live as they ought.
Wife comely no grief, Man out-huswife chief.
- 3 Though trickly to see to be gallant to wife,
yet comely and wise, is the huswife to chise.
- 4 When husband is absent, let huswife be chief,
and look to their labour, that eateth her beef.
Bo h out, not al dw, Keep house huswifethou.
- 5 Where husband and huswife be both out of place,
their servants do lopter, and reason their case.
- 6 The huswife so named (of keeping the house)
must tend on her profit as cat on the mouse.
Seek home for rest, For home is the best.
- 7 As huswives keep home and be stirrers about,
so spendeth her winnings, the pear the plover.
- 8 Though some be but homely, yet huswife is taught,
that home hath no fellows to such as have ought.
Use all with skill, Ask what ye will.
- 9 Good usage with knowledge, and quiet withhall,
make huswife to shine, as Sun on the wall.
- 10 Wha husband refuseth, all comely to have,
that

that hath a good huswife, all willing to save.

Be ready at need, How all things to feed.

11 The case of good huswives thus daily do stand,
what ever shall chance to be ready at hand.

12 This care hath a huswife, all day in her head,
that all things in season be huswifely fed.

By practice go muse How all things to use.

13 Dame practise is she, that to huswife doth tell,
which way for to govern her family well.

14 Use labourers gently, keep this as a law,
make child to be civil, keep servant in awe.

Who careles do live, Offence thereby give.

15 Have every where a respect to thy ways,
that none of thy life any slander may raise.

16 What a man do know, though a time it be hid;
at length will abroad, when a mischief shall bid.

No neighbour reprove, Do as to have love.

17 The love of thy neighbour shall stand thee in stead,
the poorer the gladder, to help at a need.

18 Use friendly thy neighbour, else trust him in this,
as he hath thy friendship, to look to have his.

Strike nothing unknown, Take heed to thine own.

19 Revenge not thy wrath upon any man's beast,
lest thine by like malice, be bid to like feast.

20 What husband provideth, with money his budge,
the huswife must look to, which way it doth trudge.

A note of Cock-crowing.

Now, out of the matter, this lesson I add,
concerning Cock-crowing, what profit is had:

Experience teacheth, as true is a clock,

how winter-night passeth by crowing of Cock.

Cock croweth at midnight, times few above it,

with pause to his neighbour to winter's bright,

At thine owne choice, whether, as thou art know,

like

Instructions to huswifery.

like all into **Wating**, next day they do crowe,
 At midnight, at thzee, and an hoare yer day,
 they utter their language as well as they may.
 Which whoso regardeth, what counsel they gibe,
 will better lobe Cock-crowing, as long as they liue.
 For being afraid, Mark crowing of Cock,
 Take heed good maid, For fear of a knock.

The first Cock croweth.

Ho, Dame it is midnight, what rumbling is that ?

The next Cock croweth.

Take heed to false harlots, and moze ye loot what.
 If noise ye hear, Lest drabs do noy thee,
 Look all be clear. And thieves destroy thee.

The first Cock croweth.

Maids, thzee a clock, knead, lay your bucks, or go by w

The next Cock croweth.

And cobble and botch ye that cannot buy new.
 Till Cock crow agen, Amend with speed.
 Both maids and men, That mending hath need.

The first Cock croweth.

Wast fve a clock, holla : maid, sleeping betwae,

The next Cock croweth.

Lest quickly your Mistriss uncover you bare.
 Maids up I beseech ye, To work and away,
 Lest Mistriss do breech ye. As fast as ye may.

Huswifery.

Morning work.

No sooner up, But nose in cup.
Get up in the morning as soon as thou wilt,
 with ober-long slugging, good servant is spilt.
 2 Some

2 Such slothys from sleeping, no sooner get up,
but handys in ambys, and hole in the cup.

That early is done, Count huswifely wone.

3 Some work in the morning may rightly be done,
that all the day after can hardly be wone.

4 Good husband without, it is needful there be,
good huswife within, is as needful as he.

Cast dust into the yard, And spyn and go card.

5 Slutys corners avoided, shall further the wealth,
much talle about tittles, shall hinder the wealth.

6 Set some to peel hemp, or else talbes to spin,
to spin or to card, or to seaching of wyne.

Grind Malt for drinke, See first do not shrink.

7 Set some about cattel, some pasture to die,
some Malt to be grinding, and some to be dy.

8 Some corneth, some byneth, some will not be taught,
where meat is attained, there cookery is taught.

Breakfast dolmes.

1 Call seruant to breakfast, by day star apprope,
a smally and to work, tallowe better not beate.

2 Let huswife be carver, let pottage be hear,
a mels to each one, with a howel of meat.

No more tittle tattle, Go serve your cattel.

3 What tack in a pudden, that is good, not toinger,
gibe such pe wor to that, as a pudden in finger.

4 Let seruant once serbed, their cattel go serbe,
lest offerall feeding, make better to serbe.

Huswifely doctonation.

Learn one of a huswifery, in many of the best of the.

1 No breakfast of custom, provide for to late,
but mels for such as deserbeth to have.

2 No mels of seruant, what but what is to have,
the mels of the seruant, and the mels of the house.

the mels of the seruant, and the mels of the house.

Huswifely Admonitions:

Of hawke beware,

Can nothing wilt spare.

3 Where all things is common, what needeth a butche
where wanteth a labor hawke is much.

4 Where window is open, cat maketh a fray,
yet wild cat with two legs, is worse by my say.

Look well unto thee, Let sorrowful must whine.

5 An eye in a corner who useth to have,
rebealeth a drab, and prebenteth a knabe.

6 Make maid to be cleanly, or make her cry creak,
and teach her to sit, when her mistress doth speak.

Let holly ward threat, Let hizzig be hear.

7 A wand in thy hand, though yet sight not all,
makes youth to their business, better to fall.

8 For fear of a fool had I wish, cause thee to wail,
let hizzig be taught, to shut doo after tail.

I ootaine the wicket, Will still appeale clicket.

9 With her that will clicket make danger to cope,
lest quickly her wicket seem easie to ope.

10 As rod little mendeth where manners be spilt,
so naught will be naught, say and do what thou wilt.

Fight seldom ye shall, but love not to brawl.

11 Much by alling with serbant, what man can abide?
pay home when thou fightest, but love not to chide.

12 As order is heavenly, where quiet is had,
so errour is hell, or mulchist as bad.

What better a law, I han servant in awe?

13 Such a lye as a warning will cause to beware,
doth make the whole household the better to fare.

14 Of loss of thy counsel, thy serbants do know,
there duty the better, thy serbants will be w.

Good musick regard, Good servant reward.

15 Such serbants are ofteneit painful and good,
that sing in their labour like birds in the wood.

16 Good serbants hope justly, some friendship to feel.

and

and look to have favour, what time they do weel.

By once or twice, Its good to be wise.

17 Take runnagate Robin, to pity his need,
and look to be filched, as sure as thy creed.

18 Take warning by one, that a woyle do not hap,
foresight is the stopper of many gap.

Some change for a shift, Olt change small thift.

19 Make few of thy counsel, to change for the best,
lest one that is trudging, infecteth the rest.

20 The stone that is rolling, can gather no mofs,
for master and servant oft changing is los.

Both liberal sticketh, Some provender pricketh.

21 One dog for a hog, and one cat for a mouse,
one ready to give, is enough in a house.

22 One gift ill accepted, keep next in thy purse,
whom provender pricketh, are often the woyle.

Of Brewing.

Brew somewhat for thine, Else bring up no swine.

What brewing is needful, be brewer thy self,
what fillet thy roof, will help furnish thy self:

2 In buying of drink, by the skin or pot,
the tally ariseth, but hog amends not.

Well brewed worth cost, Ill used half lost

3 One bushel well brewed, out lasteth some thwain,
and saveth both malt, and expences in baine.

4 Toonew is no profit, too stale is as bad,
drink dead or else sower, makes labourer sad.

Remember good Gill, Take pain with thy will.

5 Seeth graine in more water, while graine be yet hot,
and stir them in copper, as pottage in pot.

6 Such heating with straw, to have ovals good stoz,
both pleaseth and easeth, what would ye have moze:

Baking

New bread is a drivil. Much trash is as evil.

- 1 New bread is a master, but moult is master, what that may dog catcheth, that loseth the purses.
- 2 Much doo bake I praise not, much crust is as ill, the mean is the huswife, say say if ye will.

Good cookery craves, Good turn-brooches crave.

- 1 Good Cook to dress a dinner, to bake and to brew, deserves a reward, being honest and true.
- 2 Good diligent turn-brooch, and trusty butchall, is sometimes as needful, as some in the hall.

Good Dairy doth please, Ill Dairy spends treasure.

- 1 Good huswife in dairy, that needs not be told, deserves her fee to be paid her in gold.
- 2 Ill servant neglecting what huswife says, deserves her fee to be paid her with bays.

Good droy worth much, Mark flurs and such.

- 3 Good droy to serve hog, to help wash, and to milk, more needful is truly, than some in their ilk.
- 4 Though homely be milker, let cleanly be cook, for a flut and a flout be known by their look.

In Dairy no Cat, Lay bare for a Rat.

- 5 Though Cat (a good mouser) doth dwell in a house, yet ever in dairy he doth trap for a mouse.
- 6 Take heed how thou layest the bane for the rats, for poisoning thy servant, thy self, and thy cats.

No scowring for pride, Spare kettle whole side.

- 1 Though scowring be needful yet scowring too much, is pride without profit, and robbeth thine hutch.
- 2 Keep kettles from knocks, let rubs out of sand, for mending is costly, and crack is soon donely mended.

Washing

Traps for
Rats.

Of Washing and Malt'ing.

89

Washing.

Take heed w^hen you wash, Else run in the lath.

1 Maids, wash well, & w^hing wel, but beat ye wot how,
if any lack beating, I fear it be you.

2 In washing by hand, have an eye to the boll,
For Landzers and Millers be quick of their toll.

Dry Sun, dry Wind, safe bind, late find.

3 Go wash well (saith Summer) with Sun I shall dry,
go w^hing well (saith Winter) with wind so shall I.

4 To trust without heed, is to venture a joint,
give tale and take count, as a huswibely point.

Where many e packing, Are many things lack'ing.

5 Where hens fall a cackling, take heed to their nest,
where Deas fall a whispering, take heed to the rest.

6 Through negligent huswibes, are many things lack-
and Gillet suspected will quickly be packing. (ing

Malt'ing.

Ill Malt'ing is thest, Wood dried hath a weft.

1 House may be so handsome, and skilfulness such,
to make thine own Malt it should profit thee much,

2 Some dry with straw, and some dry with wood,
wood asketh more charge, and nothing so good.

I take heed to the Kell, sing out as a bell.

3 Be sure no chances, to fire can draw
the wood, or the fuzen, the brake, or the straw,

4 Let Gillet be singing, it doth bery well,
to keep her from sleeping, and burning the Kell.

Best dried, best speus, I'll keep bow'd breeds.

5 Malt being well speered, the more it will cost,
malt being well dried, the longer will last.

6 Long kept in cellar, (undoubted thou shalt)
though bow'ds without number, lose quickly thy malt

3

Dinner.

Dinner
matters.

For hunger and thirst, Serve cattel well first.

- 1 By noon see your dinner, be ready and neat,
let meat tarry servant, not servant his meat.
2 Plough cattel abating, call servants to dinner;
the thicker together, the charges the thinner.

1 together is best. For hostels and guests.

- 3 Due season is best, altogether is gay,
dispatch hath no fellow, make short and away.

- 4 Beware of Gill laggoole, disordering thy house,
no dainties who catcheth, then crafty fed mouse.

Let such have enough, That follow the plough.

- 5 Give servant no dainties, but give them enough,
too many chaps wilking, do begger the plough.

- 6 Poor leggons half starved, work faintly and dull,
and lubbers do loyter, when their bellies too full.

Give never too much, To lazy and such.

- 7 Feed lazy that thersbeth, a flap and a rap,
like slothfull that all day be stopping a gap.

- 8 Some litherly lubber, more eateth than two,
yet leave undone that another will do.

Where nothing will last, Spare such as thou hast.

- 9 Some do cut linnen, and some spill their broth,
bare table to some, doth as well as a cloth.

- 10 Green dishes be homely, and yet not black,
where stone is no laster, take Tankard and Jack.

Knap boy on the thumbs, And save him the crumbs.

- 11 That Pewter is never for mannerly feasts,
which daily do serve for unmannerly beasts.

- 12 Some gnaw & do leave some crusts and some crumbs,
eat such their own leavings, or gnaw on their thumbs

Serve God ever first, Take nothing at worst.

Grace before
and after meat

- 13 At dinner, at supper, at morning at night,
give thanks unto God, for his gifts so in sight.

14 Good.

Afternoon works.

- 14 Good husband and huswife, will sometime alone,
make shift with a morsel, and pick of a bone.
Enough thou art told, Too much will not hold.
- 13 Three dishes well dressed, and welcome to hall:
both pleaseth thy friend and becometh thy hall.
- 16 Enough is a plenty, too much is a pride.
the plough with ill holding, goes quickly aside.

Afternoon works.

- Make company break, Go cherish the weak.
- 1 When dinner is ended, let servants to work,
and followe such fellows, as do lobe for to lurk.
- 2 To servant in sickness, see nothing ye grutch,
a thing of a trifle shall comfort him much.
Who many do feed, Save much they had need.
- 3 But chippings in drippings, use parings to save,
fat Capons and Chickens that look for to have.
- 4 Save droppings and skimmings, how ever ye do,
for medicine for cattel, for cart, and for shoe.
- Save Capon unmeat, Deer feed unsweet.
- 5 Such off-corn as cometh, give wife to her fee,
feed willingly such, as do help to feed thee.
- 6 Though fat fed be dainty, yet I thee this warn,
be cunning in fatting, for robbing the barn.
Peere hold to defend, Things timely amend.
- 7 Good Seamsters be solving of fine pretty knacks,
good huswives be piecing and mending their sacks.
- 8 Though making and mending be huswively ways,
yet mending in time is the huswife to praise.
Buy new as is meet, Make blanket and sheet.
- 9 Though Ladies may rend, and buy new e'ry day,
good huswives must mend, and buy new as they may.
- 10 Call quarterly servants, to Court and to Leet,
write down every Coverlet, Blanket and Sheet.

- Shift thyself, but shold not be better thy self.
 11 Though shift too oft, be a thief in a house, than
 yet shift but and stolen, for fear of a louse.
 12 Grant doubtfull no key of his chamberdore,
 lest chamberdore locks, be to the very aint, and
 have feathers for a feather. These other throb chest.
 13 Save thing for a tharther, when a chamberdore,
 save feathers of all things the softer to lie.
 14 Much spice is a thief, so is candle and fire,
 sweet sauce is as crafty, as ever was frier.
 Wise make thing own euple, and spare penny to handle.
 15 Prohibe for the mallow, yet frost cometh in,
 and make thy candle, yet winter begin.
 16 If penny for all things be suffered to trudge,
 trust long not to penny, to have of him thy dudge.

Candle-
making.Evening
works.

- Evening works, in a mallow
 Time drawing to night, in a mallow, see all things go right.
 1 When hens go to roost, go in hand to dress meat,
 serbe hogs, and to milking (and some to serbe meat).
 2 Wherever main be enough, be not serbed with three,
 the most knives in a company, the most for thee be.
 Make lacky, and trudge, and make servant thy dudge.
 3 For every trifle, leabe saunting thy nag,
 but rather make a lacky of Jack boy, thy wag.
 4 Make servant at night, lug in wood and log,
 let none come empty but slur and thy dog.
 5 Where knave is ready prest, and all have is the best.
 6 Where Bullen is nightly, to pearch in the yard,
 there two-legged foxes do keep watch and ward.
 7 See cattel well serbed without and within,
 and all things at quiet, ere supper begin.
 Take heed it is needful, and true pay is needful.
 7 No clothes in Garden, no trinkets without,
 no dog leabe unbolted, for fear of a doubt.

Pullen.

8 Then

8 Thou woman whom pity becommeth thee best,
grant all that have laboured, due time to take rest.

Supper matters.

Use mirth and good word, At bed and at board.

1 Probiſe for thy husband to make him good cheer,
make merry together, while time ye be here.

2 At bed and at board, how eber it befall,
what eber God sendeth, be merry withall.

No brawling make, No jealousie take.

3 No taunts before servants, for hindring of fame,
no sarring too loud, for avoiding of shame.

4 As frenzie and heresse, robeth together,
so jealousie leadeth a fool ye wot whither.

Tend such as ye have, Stop talkative knave.

5 Young children and chickens would eber be eating,
good servants look duely, for gentle entreating.

6 No servant at table use saucely to talk,
lest tongue set at large, out of measure doth walk.

No snatchng at all, Sirs hearken now all.

7 No lurching, no snatchng, no striding at all,
lest one go without, and another have all.

8 Declare after supper, take heed thereunto,
what work in the morning, each servant shall do.

After Supper matters.

Thy soul hath a clog. Forget not thy dog.

1 Remember those children, whose parents be poor,
which hunger, yet dare not crabe at thy dooz.

2 Thy bandog that serveth for divers misshaps,
forget not to give him thy bones and thy scraps.

Make keys to be keepers, To bed ye sleepers.

3 Where mouths be many, to spend that thou hast,
set keys to be keepers for spending too fast.

Works after
Supper.

The Plough mans feasting-days.

- 4 To bed after supper, let drowle go sleep,
lest knave in the dark to his marrow do creep.
Keep keys as thy life, Fear candle good wife.
- 5 Such keys lay up safe, yer ye take to rest,
of dairy, of buttery, of cupboord, of chest:
- 6 fear candle in hay-loft, in barn, and in shed,
fear flea-smock & mend-breech, for burning their bed.
See doors lockt fast, Two keys make matter.
- 7 A dooz without lock is a bait for a knave,
a lock without key, is a fool that will have.
- 8 One key to two locks, if it break, is a grief,
two keys to one lock, in the end is a thief.
Nighr works trouble head, Lock doors and to bed,
- 9 The day willethe done, whatsoeber you bid,
the night is a thief, if ye take not good heed:
- 10 Allah disse, lay leabeng, sake free and away,
lock doozs and to bed, a good huswife will say.
To bed know thy guise, To rise do ukewife.
- 11 In winter at nine, and in summer at ten,
to bed after supper, both maidens and men.
- 12 In winter at five a clock, servants arise,
in summer at four it is very good guise.
Love as ye may, Love many a day.
- 13 Be lowly not sullen, if ought go amiss,
what wozelling may lose thee, that win with a kiss.
- 14 Both bear and forbear, now and then as ye may,
then wench God a mercy, thy husband will say.

The Plough mans feasting-days.

This sh. u'd not be slepr.

Old guise must be kept.

God huswives whom God hath enriched enough,
for get not the feasts, that belong to the plough.
The meaning is onely to joy and be glad,
for comfort with labour, is fit to be had.

Plough

Bed time.

Time to rise.

Plough-Munday.

2 Plough-Munday, next after that twelstide is past,
bids out with the Plough, the woost husband is last,
If Plow-man get hatchet, or whip to the skreen,
maids loseth their cock if no water be seene.

Leicester
shire.

Shrove-tide.

3 At Shrove-tide to shroving, go thers the fat hen,
if blind-fold can kill her, then give it thy men:
Maids, fristers and pancakes enough see you make,
let slut have a pancake, for company sake.

Essex and
Suffolk,

Sheep shearing.

4 Wife make us a dinner, spare flesh, neither corn,
make wafers and cakes, for our sheep must be shorn:
At sheep-shearing neighbours none other thing crave,
but good cheer and welcome, like neighbours to have.

Northampton.

The Wake day.

Fill oven full of flaxons, Suny pass not for sleep,
to morrow thy father his wake-day will keep:
Then every wanton may dance at her will,
both Tomkin with Tomlin and Jankin with Gill.

Leicester
shire.

Harvest home.

6 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not loose,
till Plough-man thou givest his harvest-home goose:
Though goose go in stubble, I pass not for that,
let goose have a goose, be he lean, be he fat.

Seed cake.

7 Wife sometime this week, if the weather hold clear,
an end of wheat-sowing, we make for this year:
Remember thou therefore, though I do it not,
the seed-cake the pasties, and furmenty-pot.

Essex and
Suffolk.

Twice a week rest.

8 Good plough-men look weekly, of custome and right,
for rest-meat on Sundays, and thursday at night.
This doing and keeping, such custome and guise,
they call thee good huswife, they love thee likewise.

God huswife provide, ver a sickne's de come,
 of sundry good things in her house to have some.
 Good Aqua composita, and vinegar tart,
 Rose-water and Treacle, to comfort thine heart.
 Cold herbs in her garden, for agues that burn,
 that ober-strong heat to good temper may turn.
 White Endive and Duckery, with Spinage enough,
 all such with good pot-herbs, should follow the plough.
 Yet water of Famitoy, liber to cool,
 and others the like, or else lie like a fool.
 Conserbe of Barberies, Quinces and such,
 with sirrups that easeth the sickly so much.
 Ask Medicus counsel, ver medicine ye make,
 and honour that man for necessities sake.
 Though thousands hate physick because of the cost,
 yet thousands it helpeth, that else should be lost.
 Good bryth and good keeping, do much now and than,
 good diet with wisdom best comforteth man,
 In health to be stirring, shall profit thee best,
 in sickness hath trouble, seek quiet and rest.
 Remember thy soul, let no sauncy prebail,
 make ready to God-ward, let faith never quail.
 Whosoever thy self thou submitted to God,
 the sooner he easeth to scourge with his rod.

Physician.

Good diet.

Think on thy
 soul, and have
 a good hope.

Good motherly Nursery.

God huswives take pain, and doe count it good luck,
 to make their own bryd, their own child to give suck.
 Though wauking and rocking be noysome to hear,
 yet lost by ill nursing, is woer to bear
 But one thing I warn thee, let huswife be nurse,
 lest huswife do find thee too frank with his purse,
 What til back and silbelly maketh away,
 that help to make good, as else look for a stay.

Obe

Give child that is fitly, give baby the big,
 give hardnes to youth, give roperipe a twig,
 We find not spoken so often for naught,
 that children were better unboyn than untaught.
 Some cocknies with cockering are made very fools,
 fit neither for pzentice, for plough, nor for schools,
 Teach child to ask blessing, serbe God, and to Church,
 then bleſs as a mother, else bleſs him with burch.
 Thou huswife so doing, what further shall need?
 but all men to call thee good mother in deed.

Think on the poor.

Remember the poore, that for Gods sake do call,
 for God both rewardeth, and bleſseth withall:
 Take this in good part, whatsoever thou be,
 and wish me no worse, than I wish unto thee.

A. Comparison b. tween good huswifery and evil.

Comparing together, good huswife and bad,
 The knowledge of either, the better is had.

Ill huswifery lyeth,
 till nine of the clock:

Good huswifery trieth,
 to rise with the cock.

2 Ill huswifery tooteth,
 to make her self haue:

Good huswifery looketh,
 what household must haue.

3 Ill huswifery trusteth,
 to him and to her:

Good huswifery lusteth,
 her self for to stir.

4 Ill huswifery careth,
 for this nor for that:

Good huswifery spareth,
 for fear ye wot what.

5 Ill huswifery pricketh
 her self up in pride:

Good huswifery tricketh
 her self as a bride.

6 Ill huswifery one thing,
 or other must craue:

Good huswifery nothing,
 but needfull will haue.

7 Ill huswifery moberth,
 with gossip to spend.

Good huswifery lobeth,
 her husband to tend.

- 8 Ill huswifery wanteth,
with spending too fast :
Good huswifery scanteth,
the longer to last.
9 Ill huswifery easeth,
her self with unknown :
Good huswifery pleaseeth,
her self with her own.
10 Ill huswifery brooketh,
mad toys in her head.
Good huswifery looketh,
that all things be fed.
11 Ill huswifery bringeth
a shilling to naught :
Good huswifery singeth,
her coffers full fraught.
12 Ill huswifery lendeth,
and casteth aside :

- Good huswifery mendeth,
else would it go wide.
13 Ill huswifery sweepeth
her linnen to gage :
Good huswifery keepeth
to serue her in age.
14 Ill huswifery crabeth,
in secret to bozrow :
Good huswifery sauerh,
to day for to morrow.
15 Ill huswifery pineth,
not habing to eat :
Good huswifery dineth
with plenty of meat.
16 Ill huswifery letteth
the devil take all :
Good huswifery setteth
good brag of a small.

Good huswife, good fame hath of best in the town,
Ill huswife, ill name hath of every clown.

Thus endeth the book of Huswifery.

For men a perfect warning,
How child should come by learning.

All you that saim would learn the perfect way,
To haue your child in musick something seen :
Ask nature first, what thereto she doth say,
For farther suit ye make to such a Queen :
For doubtles grossum caput is not he,
Of whom the learned Pules seen will be.

2 Once tride that nature trim hath done her part,
And Lady Pussick sair in love with all :
Be wise who first doth teach the child that art,
Lest homely breaker, mar this ambling hall.

Spot roo in mad-brains hand is that can helpe,
But gentle skill doth make the proper whelp.

3 Where choice is heard, count good for well a fine,
Skill mixt with will, is he that teacheth best,
Let this suffice for teaching child of thine,
Choose quickly well, for all the lingering rest:
Wit-taught at first, how sel dome proveth well,
Trim taught (O God) how shortly doth it excel?

4 Although as ships must carry wind and tide,
And perfect hours abide their stinted time:
So likewise though of learning daily tri'd,
Space must be had, yet wit may thereto climb,
Yet easie steps, and perfect way to trust,
Doth cause good speed, confesse of force we must.

5 Thus in the child, though wit enough we find,
And teacher good neer hand or other where,
And time as apt as may be thought with mind,
For cause in such thing much to doubt or fear:
Yet cocking mams, and shifting lads from schools,
Make pregnant wits to prove unlearned fools.

6 Yet learning come, to have first art thou taught,
Apt learning child, apt time, then thing to frame,
Apt cunning man to teach, else all is naught,
Apt parents glad to bring to pass the same.
On such apt ground the Purses love to build,
This lesson learn, adieu else learned child.

The description of a womans age by vi. times
xiii. years prentiship, with a lesson
to the same.

14 Two first seven years, for a roo they do shine,
28 Two next as a pearl, in the world they do shine,
42 Two next, from beauty beginneth to sterbe,

36 Two

The Inholders Poesie.

56 Two next, for matrons, or bjudges they serbe :
 70 Two next, both crabe a staff for a stay,
 84 Two next, a Bier to fetch them away.

A Lesson { Then purchase some pelf
 By Fifty and three :
 Or buckle thy self,
 A drudge for to be.

The Inholders Poesie.

A meales my friend who bitleth here, & sitteth with his host,
 Shall both be sure of better cheer, and scape with lesser cost.
 But he that will attendance have, a chamber by himself,
 Must more regard what pains do crabe, than pass of worldly pelf.
 Let no man look to purchase Linne, with pinching by the way,
 But lay before he takes his Anne, to make his purse to pay.
 For nothing pay, nothing pay, in Anne it is the guise,
 Where no point gain, there no point pain, think this if you be wise,
 For toying much, and spoiling more, great cost, small gain or none,
 Down lets thine host at Asdams Hoze, to crabe the beggars boon.
 Fore-seeing this, come day or night, take up what place you please,
 Use mine as thine, let fortune spight, and boldly take thine ease.

Certain Table-Lessons.

Friend, eat less, and drink less, and buy thee a knife,
 Else look for a carber not always too rise :
 Some knifeless their daggers for bravery do wear,
 that often for sursetting need not to fear.
 2 At dinner and supper the table doth crabe,
 good felloswly neighbour, good manners to have :
 Advise thee well therefore, per tongue be to free,
 or slaplaunce be noted, too saucy to be,
 3 If any thing wanteth, or seemeth amiss,
 to call for, or shew it, good manner it is.

But

But busie fault-finder, and saucie withall,
is roasting like Ruffin, no man at all.
4 Some doe cut the napkins, some trenchers will nick,
some shew the like folly in many a trick:
Let such apish body, so toying at meat,
go play with his noddy-like Ape in the street.
5 Some do come unsent for, not for the good cheere,
but sent as a spiall to listen and hear:
Which being once known, for knave let him go,
for a knave will be knavish, his nature his so.

Lessons for waiting-Servants.

O Be diligent Serbitour, skillfull to wait,
more comelieth thy table, than other some eight:
That stand for to listen, or gazing about,
not minding their duty, within nor without.
2 Such waiter is faulty, that standeth so by,
unmindful of service, forgetting his eye:
If master to such give a bone for to gnaw,
he doth but his office to teach such a daw.
3 Such serbitour also deserbeth a check,
that runneth out fizing with meat in his beak:
Such ravening puttocks, for victuals so trim,
would have a good master to puttock with him.
4 Who daily can suffer, or else can afford,
his meat so up snatched, that comes from his boord:
So tolled with cormorants, here and there some,
and others to want it, that orderly come.
5 Good serbitour waiteth (once supper begun)
what asketh attendances, and what to be done:
So purchasing master a praise with the best,
gets praise to himself, both of master and guest.

Husbandly

Friend here I dwell, and here I have a little mozdly pass,
 Which on my friends I keepe to spend, as well as on my self.
 2 What ever fate ye chance to find, take welcome for the best,
 That having, then disdain thou not, for wanting of the rest.
 3 Backbiting talk that flattering blabs know willy how to blenge,
 The wise doth note, the friend doth hate, the enemy to rebenge.
 4 The wise will spend, or give or lend, yet keepe to have a store,
 If fools may have from hand to mouth, they pass upon no more.
 5 Where ease is sought, at least we see, there plenty wareth scant,
 Who careless lives go bozrold muck, or else full often want.
 6 The world doth think, a wealthy man, is he that least shal need,
 But true it is, the goodly man is he that best shal speed.

Poesies for the Parlour.

A hatred is the Serpents noysome rood,
 So friendship is the loving gift of God.
 2 The drunken friend is friendship very evil,
 The franticke friend is friendship for the devil.
 3 The quiet friend, all one in word and deed,
 Great comfort is, like ready gold at need.
 4 With bawling fools, that wail for every wrong,
 Firm friendship never can continue long.
 5 In time that man shall seldom friendship miss,
 That weighs what thing touch kept in friendship is.
 6 Oft times a friend is got with easie cost,
 Which used ill, is oft as quickly lost.
 7 Hast thou a friend, as heart may wish at will,
 Then use him so to have his friendship still.
 8 Wouldest have a friend, wouldest know what friend is best,
 Have God thy friend, which passeth all the rest.

Poesies for the Guests Chamber.

The sloven and the careless man, the roynish nothing nice,
 To lodge in chamber comely deckt, he seldom suffers twice.
 2 With

2 With certain some make scabberd clean, with covertlet their shoo;
 All mire and dirt some wash to bed, as spaniels use to do.
 3 Though boots & spurs be nere so foul, what passeth some the ronn,
 What place they foul, or thing they lear by tumbling thereupon.
 4 Foul & ale some cast on fast board, be carpet nere so clean,
 What manners careless master hath, by knave his man is seen.
 5 Some make the chimney chamber po', to smell like filthie sink,
 Yet who so bold, so soon to ay, fough, how these houses stink?
 6 Then therefore such as make no force, what comely thing to spill,
 Wilt have a cabin like themselves, although against their will.
 7 Gentl men will gently do, where gentleness is shew'd.
 Obseruing this, with lovs abide, or else hence all beshew'd.

Poeties for thine own Bed-chamber.

What wisdom more to better life than please God to send?
 What worldly goods, w^h lōg r life, thā please God to lend?
 2 What better face, than well content, agree ng with thy wealth?
 What better guest, than trusie friend, in sickness and in health?
 3 What better bed, than conscience good, to pass y night with sleep?
 What better work, than daily care, thy self from sin to keep?
 4 What better thought, than think on God, and daily him to serbe?
 What better gift, than to the poo, that ready be to serbe?
 5 What greater praise of God and man, than mercy to the shew?
 Who, mercies, shall mercy find, that mercy shew to thew?
 6 What worse despair, than loth to die, so fear to go to hell?
 What greater faith, than trust in God, through Christ in heaben
 (to dwell?)

A Sonnet to the Lady Paget.

Some pleasure take, And cannot tell,
 and cannot gibe, how else to shift.
 But onely make, Some knock and fain,
 pooz thanks their shift: would ope the dooz,
 Some meaning well, To learn the vain,
 in debt do lye, good turn to praise:
 Some:

Principal points of Religion.

Some shew a good face,
and be but poore,
Yet have a good grace,
good fame to raise.
Some owe and give,
yet still in debt.

And some must live,
for ought I know,
Some wish to pay,
yet cannot get:
But night and day,
Still more must owe.

Even so must I, for service past,
Still wish you good whilst life doth last.

Principal points of Religion.

TO pray to God continually,
To learn to know him rightfully.

- 2 To honour God in Trinity.
- 3 The Trinity in Unity.
The Father in his Majesty.
The Son in his Humanity.
The holy Ghosts benignity.
Three Persons, one in Deity.
- 4 To serve him always holily,
- 5 To ask him all things needfully.
- 6 To praise him in all company.
- 7 To love him always heartily.
- 8 To dread him always Christianly.
- 9 To ask him mercie penitently.
- 10 To trust him always faithfully.
- 11 To obey him always willingly.
- 12 To abide him always patiently.
- 13 To thank him always thankfully.
- 14 To live here always vertuously.
- 15 To use thy neighbour honestly.
- 16 To look for death still presently.
- 17 To help the poor in misery.
- 18 To hope for heavens felicity.
- 19 To have Faith, Hope, and Charity.
- 20 To spend this life but Vainly.

Be points of Christianity.

The

This is my stedfast Creed, my faith, and onely trust.
That in the heavens there is a God, both mighty, wise, & just.

God the Father.

A God above all gods, a King above all kings,
The Lord of lords, chief governour of Heav'n and earthy things.

2 That power hath of life, of death, of heaven, and hell,
That all things made as pleaseth him, so wonderful to tell:
That made the hanging skies, so deckt with others lights,
Of darkness made the cheerefull days, and all our restfull nights.

Maker of Heaven.

3 That clad the earth with herbs and trees, and sundry fruits,
With beast, with bird, both mild & tame, of strange & sundry sorts:
That intermixt the same, with mines like veins of ore,
Of silver, gold, of precious stones, and treasures many more.

The earth.

4 That joyned brooks to dales, to hills fresh water springs,
With rivers sweet along the meads, to profit many things:
That made the hoary frosts, the flakie snows so trim,
The honey-dews, the blustering winds, to serve as pleaseth him.

The Waters.

Frost and Snow.

5 That made the surging seas in course to ebb and flow,
That skillfull man with sailing ship, might travell to and fro:
And stoied so the same for mans unthankfull sake,
That every nation under heaven might thereby profit take.

The Seas.

6 That gave to man a soul, with reason how to live,
That doth to him and all things else his blessing daily give:
That is not seen, yet seeth how man doth run his race,
Whose daily works both good and bad are known before his face.

The soul of Man.

7 That sendeth thundring claps, like terrores out of hell,
That man may know a God there is, that in the heavens do dwell,
That sendeth threatening plagues to keep our lives in awe,
His benefits if we forget, or do contemn his law.

Thunder and plagues.

8 That daily hateth sin, and loveth vertue well,
And is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel,
That doth displeasure take, when we his laws offend,
And yet amidst his heavy wrath his mercy doth extend.

9 This is the Lord of hosts, the father of us all,
The maker of what ere was made, my God on whom I call:
Which for the love of man sent down his only Son,
Begot of him before the world was were any whit begun.

Christ the Son.

Christe birth.
Christ, God
and man.

10 This entered Marias womb, as faith affirmeth sure,
Conceited by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin pure,
This was both God and man, of Jesus the proper King,
And whom here, to be only fit, like man in every thing.

Christ our
Messias.

11 This is that Virgins child, that same most holy Priest,
The lamb of God & Prophet great, who Scripture calleth Christ;
This that Belshaz was, of whose the Prophet spake,
That should tread down the serpents head, and our atonement make.

Christe pas-
sion.

12 This Judas did betray to false dissembling Jews,
Which unto Pilate being Judge, did falsely him accuse:
Who (through that wicked Judge) and of those Jews despight,
Condemned and tormented was with all the force they might.

Christe death.

13 No thing might more evil, what could such wretches do?
More piercing wounds, more bitter pains, than they did put him
They crowned him with thorn that was the King of kings, (to,
That sought to save the soul of man above all worldly things.

Christe death.

14 This was that paschal Lamb, whose love for us so stood,
That on the mount of Calvary for us did shed his blood:
Where hanging on the cross, no shame he did forsake,
Till death given him by piercing spear, an end of life did make.

Christe burial.

15 This Joseph seeing dead, the body thence did crave,
And took it softly with from the cross, and laid it in his grave.

Christe de-
scension.

Down thence he went to hell, in ming there his will,
His power I mean, his stained corpe in tomb remained still.

Christe resur-
rection.
Christe ascen-
sion.

16 From death to live again, the third day he did rise,
And sate on earth to his eler, time oft in sundry wise:
And after into Heaven ascended he did in sight,
And sitteth on the right hand there of God the Father of might.

Ch. ist shall be
our Judge.

17 When for us wretches all his Father he doth pray,
To have respect unto his death, and put our sins away:
From thence with sounded trump, which noise all flesh shall dread,
He shall return with glory again to judge the quick and dead.

The Judges
sentence.

18 Then shall the voice be heard, Come, come ye good to me,
Hence, hence to hell ye wretches evil, where pain shall ever be:
This is that loving Christ, whom I my Dad/our call,
And onely put my trust in him, and in none else at all.

God the holy
Ghost.

19 In God the holy Ghost I firmly do beleefe,
Which from the Father and the Son a blessed life doth geve:
Which by the Prophets spake, which doth all comfort send,
Which I do trust shall be my guide, when this my life shall end.

20 A holy Catholick Church on earth I grant there is,
And those which frame there livers by that, shall never do amiss:
The head whereof is Christ, the chiefest post,
Preserver of his temple great, is God the holy Ghost.

The Catho-
like Church:

21 I do not doubt there is a multitude of Saints,
More good is done resembling them, then telling them our plaints,
Their faith and works in Christ, that glory did them give,
Which glory we shall likewise have, if likewise we do live.

The commu-
nion of Saints.

22 At God of Heaven there is forgiveness of our sins,
Through Christs death, through faith in it, and through none other
If we repentant here, his mercy daily crave,
Through steadfast hope & faith in Christ, forgiveness we shall have.

Forgiveness of
sins.

23 I hope and trust upon the rising of the flesh,
This corps of mine that first must die, shall rise again afresh:
The soul and body even then in one shall joyned be,
As Christ did rise from death to life, even so through Christ shall

Mans resur-
rection.

24 As Christ is glorified, and never more shall die,
As Christ ascended into Heaven, through Christ even so shall I,
As Christ I count my head, and I a member of his,
So God I trust for Christs sake, shall settle me in bliss.

Thus here we learn of God, that there be persons three,
The Father, Son, and holy Ghost; one God in Trinity:
In substance all like one, one God, one Lord, one might,
Whose persons yet we do divide, and so we may be right.

As God the Father is the Maker of us all,
So God the Son Redeemer is, to whom for help we call,
And God the holy Ghost, the soul of man doth twin,
By moving her to wait for grace, ashamed of her sin.

This is that God of gods, whom every soul should love,
Whom all mens hearts should quake for fear, his wrath on them to
That this same mighty God, above all others chief,
Shall save my soul from violent hell, is all my whole beleeve.

Of the Omnipotency of God,
and debility of man.

O God thou glorious God, what god is like to thee, (see ?
What life, what strength is like to thine, as all the world may
The heavens, the earth, the seas, and all the works therein,
Do thew (to who thou wouldst to know) what thou hast ever been,
2 But all the thoughts of man are bent to wretched evil,
Man hath commit Idolatry, bewitched of the devil :
What ill is left undone, where man may have his will,
Man ever was an hypocrite, and so continues still.
3 What daily watch is made the soul of man to fea,
By Lucifer, by Belzabub, Sammon, and Asmodea ?
In devilish pride, in wrath, in coveting too much,
In fleshly lust the time is spent, the life of man is such.
4 The joy that man hath here, is as a spark of fire,
His acts be like the smouldring smoke, himself like dirt and mire,
His strength even as a reed, his age much like the flower,
His breath or life is but a puff, uncertain every hour.
5 But for the holy Ghost, and for his gifts of grace,
The death of Christ, thy mercy great, man were in wofull case :
Grant us therefore Lord to mend that is amiss,
And when from hence we do depart, to rest with thee in bliss.

Eleemosyna prodest homini in vita, in
morte, & post mortem,
Out of S. Augustine.

Of alms-
deeds.

Foremost love of God more Christian-like to live,
And for a zeal to help the poor thine Alms daily give;
Let gift no glory seek, nor ill possess thy mind,
And for a truth these profits thine through Alms thou shalt find.
1 First, here the holy Ghost, shall daily through his grace,
Provoke thee to repentant life Gods mercy to embrace.
2 Of goods and friends (by death) when thou thy leave must take,
Thine alms-deeds shall clasp thy soul, and never it forsake.
3 When God shall after death call soon for thine account,
Thine alms then through thy faith in Christ, shall all things else
4 But yet for any deed, put thou no trust therein, (inmount,
But put thy trust in God (through Christ) to pardon thee thy sin.
3 For

For else as cackling hen, with noise betrays her nest,
Euen so go thou and blast thy seede, and loose thou all the rest.

Malus homo, Out of St. Augustine.

Of naughtie man (I read) two sundry things are meant,
The one is man, the other naught, which ought him to repent.
The man we ought to love, because of much therein,
The ill in him we ought to hate, euen as a filthy sin.
So doth thy daily sins thy heavenly Lord offend,
But when thou dost repent the same, his wrath is at an end.

Of two sorts of men, the one good, and the other bad.

Out of St. Augustine.

Since first the world began, there was, and shall be still,
Of humane kind two sundry sorts, the one good, the other ill:
Which till the judgement day, shall here together dwell,
But then the good shall up to heauen, the bad shall down to hell.

Diabolus cum resistitur, est ut formica: cum vero ejus
suggestio recipitur, fortis est ut Leo.

Out of St. Augustine.

When Satan we resist, a little shall he be,
But when we seem to giue him place, a Lion then is he.

Eight of St. Bernards verses, both in Latine and English,
with one note to them both.

1 **C**ur mundus militat sub vana gloria,
Cujus prosperitas est transitoria,
Tam cito labitur ejus potentia,
Quam vasa figuli, quæ sunt fragilia?

1 Why so triumphs the world in pompe and glory vain,
Whose state so happy thought, so sickle doth remain,
Whose brabery slippery stands, and doth so soon decay,
As doth the potters pan, compact of brittle clay?

2 **N**os crede licetis scriptis in glacie,
Quam mundi fragills vana fallacia,
Fallax in premiis, virtutis specie,
Quæ nunquam habuit tempus fiducia.

3 **More credit** for thou gibe to letters wrote in **It**,
 Than unto vain deceits, the bittell world desire,
 In gifts to vertus due, beguiling many one,
 Yet these same never have long time to hope upon.

3 **Magis credendum est** viris fallacibus,
 Quam mundi miseris prosperitatibus,
 Falsis insaniis & voluptatibus,
 Falsis quoque studiis & vanitatibus.

3 **The false dissembling men**, more trust is to be had,
 Than to the prosperous state of wretched world so bad:
 What with voluptuousness and other madish toys,
 False studies won with pain, false vanities and joys.

4 **Dic ubi Solomon**, olim tam nobilis?
 Vel ubi Sampson est, dux invincibilis?
 Vel dulcis Jonathan, molcum amabilis?
 Vel pulcher Absolon, vultu mirabilis?

4 **Well where is Solomon**, that once so noble was?
 Or where now Sampson is, in strength who none could pass?
 Or worthy Jonathan, that prince so lovely bold?
 Or fare Absolon, so goodly to behold?

5 **Quo Cesar abiit**, celsum imperio?
 Vel Dives splendidus, totus in prandio?
 Dic ubi Tullius, clarus eloquio?
 Vel Aristoteles, summus ingenio?

5 **Shew whither is Cesar** gone, which conquered far and near?
 Or that rich famous Earl, so given to belly cheer?
 Shew where is Tully now, for eloquence so fit?
 Or Aristotle, of such a pregnant wit?

6 **O ceca vermium**! O massa pulveris!
 O ros! O vanitas! cur sic extolleris?
 Ignoras penitus, utrum eras vixeris,
 Fac bonum omnibus quam diu poteris.

6 **Oh thou fit bait** for worms! Oh thou great heap of dust!
 Oh dew! Oh vanity! why so extoll'st thou lust?
 Thou therefore ignorant what time thou hast to live,
 Do good to every man, while here thou hast to give.

7 Quam breve festum est, hæc mundi gloria?
 Ut umbra hominis, sic ejus gaudia;
 Quæ semper subtrahunt æterna præmia,
 Et ducunt hominem ad dura devia.

7 How short a feast to count is this same worlds renovation?
 Such as mens shabones be, such toys they bring to town:
 Which alwayes plucketh up from Gods eternal blisse,
 And leaveth man to hell, a just reward of his.

8 Hæc mundi gloria, quæ magni penditur,
 Sacris in literis florenti dicitur,
 Ut leve folium, quod vento rapitur,
 Sic vita hominum, hæc vita tollitur.

8 The bhabery of this world, esteemed here so much,
 In Scripture likened is to flowers of grass and such:
 Like as the leaf so light, through wind abroad is blown,
 So life in this our life full soon is overthron.

Of the Authors linked verses, departing from
 the Court to the Countrey.

MUse not my friend to find me here,
 Contented with this mean estate:
 And seem to do with willing cheer,
 What Courtier doth so deadly hate.

And yet of forces to learn anew,
 Would much avails the dulled brain:
 I crave to judge and this be true,
 The tenant child that feels the pain.

So, no, For wot, to disagree,
 Is ventring all to make or mar:
 If fortune strown we daily see,
 It is not best to strive to far.

From dainty Court to countrey fare,
 Too dainty fed is diet strange:
 From Cities joy to Countrey care,
 To skilless folk is homely change.

For fortunes look,
 Hath changed how,
 And I my book,
 Must learn anew.

But where a sight,
 Of forces must be:
 What is the might,
 May disagree?

For lozely bent,
 Must learn to spare:
 And be content
 With countrey fare

Where need yet can
 None other skill:
 Sometime pass man
 Must break his will

The Authors Life.

It courtly change so breaketh with,
That country life must serbe the turn:
What profit then in scribing still,
Against the pyck to seem to spurn?

What gain I though I do repent,
My cru'ches all are broke and gone:
My wanted friends are careless bent,
They fear no chance I chance upon.

Now if I take my worth my lot,
That fatal chance vould soyce me to,
If ye be friends upbraid me not,
But use a friend as friends should do.

If Court with cart,
Must be content,
What ease to heart,
Though mind repēt

As need doth make,
Old age to trat:
So must I take
In worth my lot.

Behold the horse,
Must trudge for self,
And yet of force,
Content it self.

The Authors Life,

Now gentle friend if thou be kind,
Disdain thou not although the lot
Will not with me no better be,
then doth appear:

Now let it grieve that thus I live,
But rather gets for quietness.
As others do, so do I to,
content me here.

2 By leave and love of God above,
I mind to shew in verses few,
How through the breezes my youthful peers
have run their race:

And further say, why so I stay,
And mind to live as Bee in hive,
Full bent to spend my life to an end,
in this same place.

3 It came to pass, that born I was,
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex layer, in Willage faire,
that Riven-hall hight:
which Willage lide by Bank-tree lide,

There

Born at Ri-
ven Hall in
Essex.

John Redford
an excellent
Mafician.

Set to Song-
school.

Wallingford
Colledge.

John Redford
an excellent
Mafician.

There then my name in golden letters
remain'd in light.

4 I yet but young, no speech of tongue,
Nor tears withall, that often fall
From Mothers eyes, when child out cries,
to part her fro.

Could pity make, could Father take,
But out I must, to long be thrust,
Say what I would, do what I could,
his mind was so.

5 O painfull time, for every time,
What tooled ears, like baited Bears,
What bobbed lips, what pecks, what nips,
what hellish toys.

What robes so bare, what Colledge lace,
What bread how stale, what penny Ale,
Then Wallingford, how well had I
of silly boys.

6 Thence for my boyes, I must (no choice)
Away of force like posting hore,
For sundry men had plac'd on them,
such child to take.

The better best, the lesser rest,
To serbe the queer, now there now here,
For time so spent I may repent,
and sozrow make.

7 But mark the chance my fate to dance,
By friendships lot to Pauls I got,
So found I grace a certain space,
still to remain:

With Redford there the like no where,
For cunning such, and vertue much,
By whom some part of Micks art,
to did I gain.

Nicholas Udall
School-
master at Eton.

8 From Pauls I went to Eaton house
To learn straitways the Latin phrase
Where fifty three stripes given to me,
at once I had:
For fault but small or none at all,
It came to pass thus beat I was,
See Udall see, the mercy of thee
to me pooz Lad.

Trinity Hall
in Cambridge.

9 From London hence, to Cambridge thence,
With thanks to thee, O Trinity,
That to thy Hall, surpassing all,
I got at last:
There joy I felt, there trim I dwelt,
There heaven from hell I shifted well,
With learned men's company then
the time I past.

Queen
Ague.

10 Long sickness had, then was I glad
To learn my book, to probe and look,
In Court what gain by taking pain
mought well be found:
Lord Paget then that noble man,
Whose soul I trust is with the just,
That same was he enriched me,
with many a pound.

Lord Paget.

11 When this beside, good Parents died,
One after one till both were gone,
Whose pedigree, who list may see
in Herald's book.
Whose souls in bliss be long per this:
For hope we must as God is just,
So here that crabs, shall mercy have,
that mercy look.

The vices of
the Court.

12 By Court spide, and ten peers ride,
That Cards and Dice, with Venus vice,

And

And peevish pride from hart and head, it seeme to me
 With some to wrought, in sin and shame to be
 That Tiburne play, made them to see
 Of Beggers state is ill too hate,
 By such like evils, I saw such doctores
 To come to naught, and to the gallows
 13 Yet is it not to be forgot,
 In Court that some to worship come,
 And some in time to honour clime,
 and speed full well:
 Some have such gifts, that from they do
 Some profit make by pains they take,
 In peril much, thought off are such
 in Court that dwell:
 14 When Court was free, and life in Town,
 And Lords and Knights law beating sight
 Then took I wife, and led my life
 in Suffolk soyl:
 There was I faine my self to see
 To learn too long the Farmers Song
 For hope of self, the worldly elf
 to soyl and moyl.
 15 In this booke who list to look
 Of husbandry and huswifery,
 There may be found more of my mind
 concerning this
 To cark and care, and ever busy
 With losse and pain to little gain,
 With shifts to save, to crop, and sheare
 What life it is.
 16 When wife could not through sickness go
 More soyl abide, to neer les lide,
 Then thought I best, from soyl to red
 and Ipswich try.

The Nobility
 at variance in
 Edward the
 Sixths days.

At Rarwade in
 Suffolk this
 booke first de-
 viced.

Ipswich com-
 mended.

A Town of price like ~~the~~ most ~~rich~~ ~~children~~ ~~and~~
 For quiet then and honest men, ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 There was I glad, ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 a time to lie.

17 There left good ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 And there left I house-charges ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 For glad was he might send ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 good luck so ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~

In Suffolk there, where every where,
 Even of the best besides the rest,
 That neber ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 to do me good.

New married
 in Suffolk.

18 O Suffolk thou content ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 That hadst the praise in those same days;

For ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 good house ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~

For Norfolk wiles to him ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 Have caught my toe by wishing so,

That out to thee I ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 no way to creepe ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~

Mistis Amye
 Moon.

19 For loe through guile ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 Through Venus toys in hope of joy,

I chanced soon to find a ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 of cheerfull heu;

Which well and ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 And neber change, a thing most strange,

Yet kept in sight her ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 and compals true.

20 Behold of truth ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 For joy at large, what daily charge,

Through ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~of~~ ~~which~~ ~~children~~
 to me begun:

The child at nurse to rob the nurse,
 The same to wed, to troubled hed,

For

For pleasure rare such only care,
had husband won.

21 Then did I dwell in Ditcham cell,
A place for wood that trimly stood,
With flesh and fish, as heart would wish:
but when I spide,

That Lord with Lord could not accord,
But now pound he, and now pound we,
Then left I all, because such bꝛall
I list not bide.

22 O Southwell, what meanest thou by that,
Thou worthy wight, thou famous knight,
So me to crave, and to thy grave,
go by and by?

O death, thou foe, why didst thou so,
Ungently treat, that jewel great,
Which opt his dooz to rich and pooz
so bounteously?

23 There thus bestead when leafe I had,
By death of him to sink or swim,
And ravens I saw together draw,
in such sort:

Then ways I sought by wisdom taught,
To bear low sail, lest stack should quail,
Till ship might find with prosperous wind,
some safer port.

24 At length by view to shore I drew,
Discharging strait both ship and freight,
At Norwiche fine, for me and mine,
a City trim:

Where strangers well may seem to dwell,
That pitch and pay, or keep their day,
But who that want, shall find it scant
so good for him.

Land-lords
at variance,

Sir Richard
Southwel.

His seven
Executors,

Norwich
qualities.

25 But

Master S. Salisbury, Dean of
Norwich,

25 But Salisbury howe, were kept my howe,
If praise from thee were kept by me,
Thou gentle Dean, mine only mean,
there then to live :

Though churchs such come, to crabe can come,
And preb once got, regard thee nor,
Yet live or die, so will not I,
example give.

In 138 hours
I never made
drop of water.

26 When learned men, could there nor then,
Devise to swage the stormy rage,
Nor yet the fury of my discurie,
that long I had :

From Norwich air, in great despair,
Away to flie, or else to die,
To seek more health, to seek more wealth,
then was I glad.

Faiersted in
Essex.

27 From thence so lent, away I went,
With sickness worn, as one forloren,
To house my head at Faiersted,
where whiles I dwelt :

The tithing life, the tithing strife,
Through tithing ill of Jack and Gill,
The daily pays the misery ways,
too long I felt.

28 When charges grew, still new and new,
And that I spide, if Parson dide,
All hope in vain to hope for gain,
I might go dance :

Lease for par-
sons life.

Once rid my hand of Parsonage land,
Thence by and by away went I
To London straight, to hope and wait
for better chance.

29 Well London well, that bears the bell
Of praise about, England throughout,

and

And dost indeed to such as need,
much kindness shew.

Who that with thee can hardly agree,
Nor can well praise thy friendly ways,
Shall friendship find to please his mind,
in places few.

London com-
mended.

30 As for such mates as vertue hates,
Or he or they that go so gay,
That needs he must take all of trust,
for him or his.

Unthrif's or-
der.

Though such for woe by Northbury go,
For being spide about Cheap-side,
Lest Percers books for money looks,
small matter it is.

31 When gains were gone, and peers grew on,
And death did cry, from London flee,
In Cambridge then I found again,
a reiting plot:

The plague at
London.

In Colledge best of all the rest,
With thanks to thee, O Trinity,
Through thee and thine, for me and mine,
some stay I got.

32 Since hap haps so, let toying go,
Let serbing pains yeld forth her gains,
Let courtly gifts, with wedding shifts,
help now to live:

Youth ill
spent, makes
age repent,

Let musick win, let stock come in,
Let wisdom carbe, let reason serbe,
For here I crave such end to have,
as God shall give.

33 Friends thus by me perceiue may ye,
That gentry stands not all by lands,
Nor all so felt, or plenty life
by parents gift:

A lesson for
younger bro-
thers.

But

But now and then of Gentlemen,
The youngest son is byren to run,
And glad to seek from creek to creek,
to come by thysse.

A true lesson,

34 And moze by this to conser is,
In world is let enough to get,
But where and whan, that scarcely can
the wisest tell :

By learning some to riches come,
By ship and plough some get enough,
And some to toils, that trim they thysse,
and speed full well.

Hardness in
youth not the
work.

35 To this befoze add one thing moze,
Youth hardness taught, with knowledge wrought,
Most apt doth pzoze, to shift and shobe,
amongst the best :

Where cocking dads make sauncy lads,
In youth so rage, to beg in age,
Oz else to fetch a Tburn stretch
amongst the rest.

36 Not rampish toy of girl and boy,
Nor garment trim of her oz him,
In child-hood spent to fond intent,
good end doth frame :

If mark we shall the lum of all,
The end it is that noted is,
Which if it bide with vertue tried,
deserbeth fame.

37 When all is done, learn this my son,
Nor friend nor skill, nor wit at will,
Nor ship nor clod, but onely God
doth all in all.

Man taketh pain, God gibeth gain,
Man doth his best, God doth the rest.

Man

Man well intends God to please,
else want he shall.

Man doth la-
bour, and God
doth bless.

38 Some seek for wealth, I seek my health;

Some seek to please, I seek mine ease;

Some seek to save, I seek to have
to live upright;

More then to ride with pomp and pride,

Or for to set in others debt:

Such is my skill, and shall be still,
for any wight.

39 Good fond were I here thus to lie,

Unless that wealth might further health,

And profit some should thereby come
to help withall:

This canst thou well pleas'd to be,

Such drift to make, such life to take,

Forcing mind remorse to find,
as need, need shall.

40 Friend all thing waid that here is said,

And being got that pass the book,

He think of right have leave I might,

(Death draweth neer:)

To seek some ways my God to praise,

And mercy crave in time to have,

And for the rest what he thinks best
to suffer here.

FIN I S.

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